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Volume XLVII AUGUST 1957 Number 8



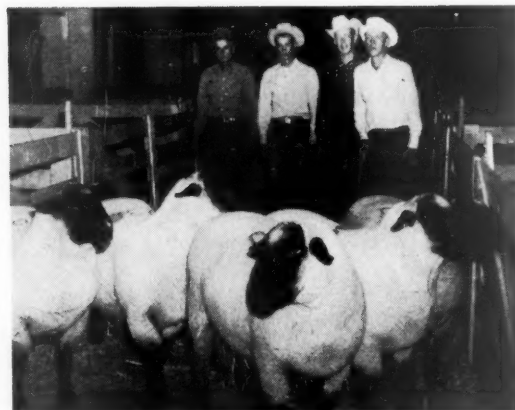
NATIONAL PRIMA SALE
Coliseum—Ogden, Utah—August 14-15, 1957

Sale under management of the National Wool Growers Association

ONCE AGAIN, OUR SELLING RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF



TOP-SELLING SUFFOLK RANGE RAM PEN at the 1956 National Ram Sale. Pictured with rams is buyer Tony Smith of Elko, Nevada, (left) and Alden Olsen.



TOP-SELLING SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE PEN at the 1956 National Ram Sale. Shown with rams is buyer Nick Chournes of Tremonton, Utah, (left) and his son Sam, and Snell and Alden Olsen.

Sales Toppers in 1956

Again in 1956, we sold the top pens of Suffolk and Suffolk Hampshire rams at the National Ram Sale (see pictures above). We have topped the National in the Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbred ram division for the past three years.

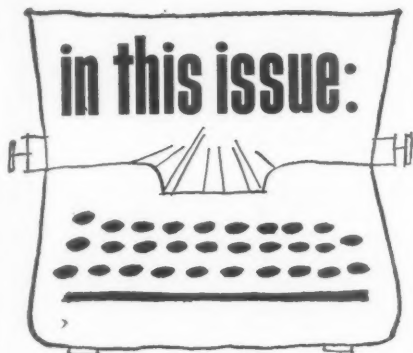
Careful selection of top breeding has allowed us to produce these record-setting high-quality rams. . . . They are the kind of big, rugged bucks that will give you the fat lambs you need to bring profits to your operation.

RANGE MEN: Our Studs are in the pens!!

See our quality consignment at the National and other leading ram sales.

. . . Remember, we raise 'em big and hearty to bring you PROFITS.

Suffolks – Suffolk-Hampshires – Hampshires
OLSEN BROTHERS
Spanish Fork, Utah



THE 42ND ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE:

The Nation's leading sale of quality rams is thoroughly publicized in this special Ram Sale issue to give you an idea of what to expect when you attend on August 14 and 15. On page 14 you will find a complete list of entries, with a summary of special accompanying events on page 15. Then, beginning on page 16, you can get an idea, from pictures and words, of the type of rams that will go through the auction ring in Ogden.

IMPROVEMENT THROUGH SELECTION:

As a special Ram Sale issue feature we are publishing Professor P. E. Neale's valuable research findings regarding selection. Most of this information was given by Professor Neale as a speech at the National

Wool Growers Association convention in Las Vegas in January. The speech made such a hit that we are carrying the information this month beginning on page 26.

REGARDING INHERITANCE TAXES:

In recent years and particularly since World War II, Federal estate and State inheritance taxes have become an item of major concern to stockmen. For your information, a group of attorneys working for the National Live Stock Tax Committee have prepared a special report on inheritance taxes. We are carrying this report in two installments, the first of which you'll find in this issue on page 38.

MEAT BOARD MEETING:

The annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board is thoroughly reported in this issue beginning on page 23. You'll be interested in reading of the numerous research projects presently being conducted by the Board.

PATRONIZE YOUR ADVERTISERS:

Advertisers in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER aid the operation of your National Wool Growers Association. And, of course, your National Wool Growers Association works diligently for the betterment of your sheep industry. . . . Remember to patronize those who advertise in your publication.

Throughout the Years
We've Offered—

RAMBOUILLETS

of
QUALITY



Our top-selling Rambouillet stud ram at the 1954 National Ram Sale brought \$800.

A glance at the record shows:

Throughout the years we have sold at the top of the sales we consign to. Careful selection of breeding stock has given us the type of woolled rams that whitefaced breeders and range men are looking for.

This year will be no exception—

Again this year we will offer a quality consignment of fine-wooled, open-faced Rambouillets at the National Ram Sale.

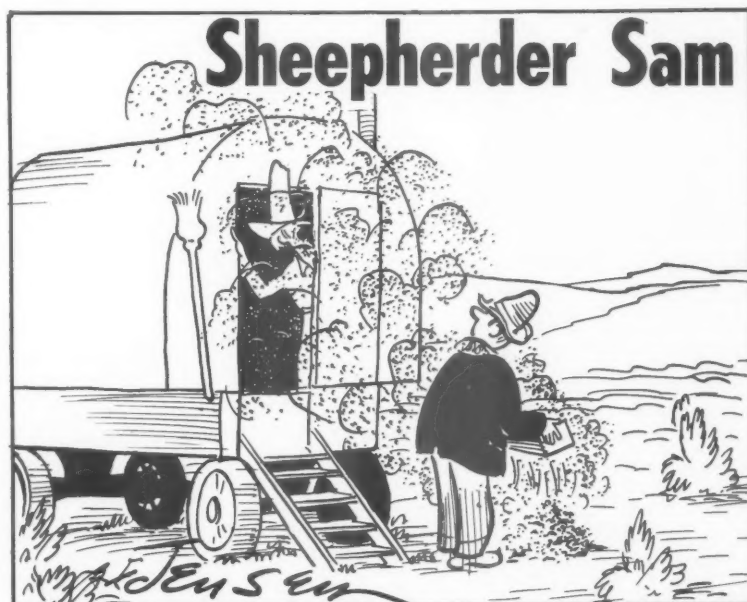
Inspect our consignment at the National. You'll like 'em—

- 2 STUD RAMS
- 5 REGISTERED RAMS
- 30 RANGE RAMS

—Home of QUALITY Rambouillets—

BEAL FARMS

JOHN H. BEAL, Owner
Cedar City, Utah



"Well that gives us something different for lunch—Tattle-tale gray soup."

"Ask the man who uses Top-Quality Madsen Rams"



►We showed the first place Rambouillet Fleece and the Reserve Champion Fleece of all breeds at the National Wool Show in 1955.

►We also exhibited the best Rambouillet ram and ewe fleeces at the National Wool Show in 1956.

Our Champion ram and a Top Yearling ram sold into Argentina, South America at a top figure early this spring.

We have 500 more TOP-QUALITY Stud and Range Rams, also 200 TOP ewes for sale at the Farm and at leading sales this year.

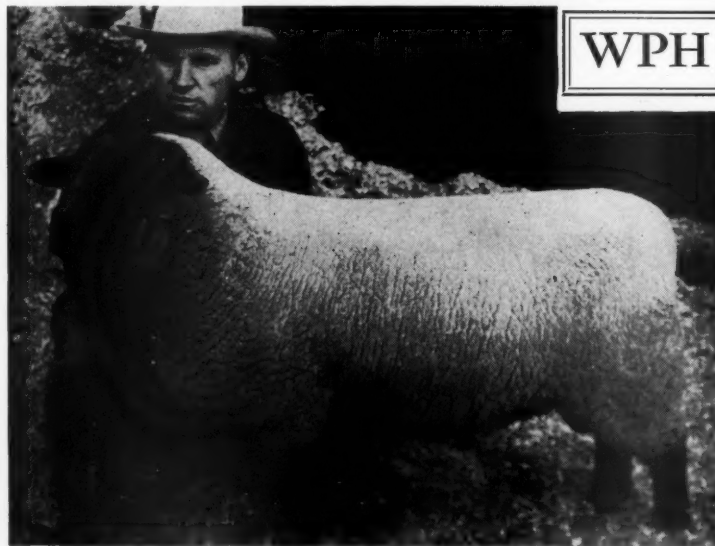
We Welcome Your Inspection

JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Phone 175-W

Frank Swensen, Mgr.



Our flock of Suffolks have produced many of the top rams sold at the National. In 1955, both top studs and top pen were of our blood lines. In 1956 a ram bred and consigned by us topped the sale.

A CHOICE LOT OF YEARLING AND TWO YEAR
OLD EWES ARE FOR SALE AT THE RANCH.

WALTER P. HUBBARD

JUNCTION CITY, OREGON

CHAS. BUFFUM, SHEPHERD



WHEAT QUOTAS FAVORED

Final results of the June 20 referendum in the commercial wheat-producing area show that 86.2 percent of the 235,039 farmers voting favored marketing quotas for the 1958 wheat crop. The vote was 202,668 for and 32,371 against.

A LONESOME SHEEP

"George" is the world's loneliest sheep.

He has survived by himself for three years on a windswept cliff edge on bleak Tasman Island, off Tasmania's southwest coast. In 1954, George toppled 200 feet from a rocky cliff and landed unhurt on a ledge. Ever since he has lived from grass growing on the 40 yard rock shelf. He gets water from a spring trickling from the cliff top.

George belongs to a property owner on Tasman Island, who has tried repeatedly to rescue him. But the ledge, tucked under the sheer cliff face, is inaccessible.

SHEEP FROM AUSTRALIA

Queensland-bred Border Leicester sheep are to be exported to the United States. E. C. Frecklington of Western Queensland, Australia made arrangements for the shipping of five rams to Mr. Olin Timm and three rams and two ewes to Rex McBride when he was in California recently.

He said that American standards of judging were different from those of Australia. Americans pay greater attention to the backs of the sheep and this is bringing Border Leicester sheep into prominence, according to Mr. Frecklington.

PAKISTAN SHEEP FARM

Work is progressing swiftly on a project for turning 115,000 acres of State forest land into a sheep farm at Maslakh, near Quetta, Pakistan.

It is estimated that the farm will be fully established within about 10 years,

The National Wool Grower

and will then provide grazing for about 300,000 sheep, reports the Pakistan Information Department. The government is importing sheep from America to develop the flocks.

AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT BREAKS

Widespread rains in five Australian states have transformed the outlook in the great pastoral and wheat-growing areas affected by a prolonged drought. Drenching rains were reported in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania on June 24.

Scientists also were trying to produce rain from heavy cloud formations over New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. Three aircraft seeded cloud formation in all these states.

READING FOR DOG OWNERS

Friskies Research Kennels has prepared two informative booklets which are available, without charge, to dog owners.

One of the pamphlets, "Answering Your Questions About the Care and Feeding of Puppies," is designed to help the owner of a new puppy plan his care, exercise, housebreaking and health requirements.

The second, "Answering Your Questions About Good Health for Your Dog," contains authoritative information on such problems as shots, fleas, worms and skin disorders. It also has some valuable first-aid hints.

Either or both of these illustrated pamphlets may be obtained free by writing to Friskies Research Kennels, 5045 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 36, Calif.

about our cover



An appropriate photo for the special National Ram Sale issue. . . . That's what we thought of this month's cover photograph when we saw it. In the picture are 60 rams in the Bud Wilson ram band on the Snake River, not

far below Hell's Canyon in Idaho. Some of Wilson's rams, including blackfaces and whitefaces, came from the National Ram Sale. The excellent photo was taken by O. A. Fitzgerald, Moscow, Idaho.

You buy the nation's finest at the National Ram Sale



Hampville Ranch

—HOME OF PROFITABLE HAMPSHIRE

Quality production brings profits. For years, we have produced high-quality rams . . . like our ram lamb shown (left) which topped the 1956 Golden Spike Livestock Show.

— Inspect Our Consignment At the National —

• 2 STUDS • 5 REGISTERED RAMS • 5 RANGE RAMS

MATTHEWS BROTHERS

OVID, IDAHO

In the upper valleys of the rugged Cambridge, Idaho area we raise the type of Suffolks that will do a profit-making job for you. The big, heavy-boned ram at the right will be our stud offering at this year's National Ram Sale. He's typical of our . . .



SUFFOLKS of Quality

Selective breeding throughout the years has paid off in our Suffolk flock. We have purchased the choicest studs available.

You are invited to inspect our rams at the National. When you do, you'll find the type of big, rugged bucks you'll like. . . . Why? Because they'll bring you the type of lambs that spell PROFIT—

Our consignment to the 1957 National Ram Sale will consist of:

- ONE STUD (pictured above).
- ONE PEN OF 5 REGISTERED RAMS.
- ONE PEN OF 10 RANGE RAMS.

EARL ARMACOST

CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

The National Wool Grower

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

August, 1957

Volume XLVII - Number 8

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE Empire 3-4483

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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SWIFT GETS HUMANE AWARD

The American Humane Society has recently awarded Swift and Company its "seal of approval" for methods in beef processing. The installation of a new type stunning instrument in all 38 Swift's cattle processing plants in the United States was the basis of the award.

The instrument is described as a tube powered by discharge of a blank cartridge. Instead of a bullet, it has a captive bolt with a mushroom head that delivers a stunning blow. The device was developed by Remington Arms Company, Inc.

IDAHO LAND WITHDRAWAL

Protest was filed by Idaho sheepmen to the withdrawal of approximately 142,400 acres of public lands in five Idaho counties at a hearing in Idaho Falls on July 11 and 12. The requested withdrawal is for the Atomic Energy Commission's National Reactor Testing Station at Arco. The hearings were conducted by the Bureau of Land Management to give those affected by the withdrawal an opportunity to present their views.

SHEEP DAY AT WSC

Officials of the Washington Wool Growers Association were active participants in the second annual Sheep Day of the State College of Washington on June 28. President George K. Hislop talked on the functions of the wool growers' association and First Vice President William McGregor covered some aspects of the range sheep operation.

The "day," designed to give sheep producers "useful and practical information in many phases of sheep and wool production," met the objective with an array of excellent speakers on a variety of interesting topics. (The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER hopes to use some of the material in future issues.)

FREIGHT BILLS AUDITED

Freight rates are high; don't pay more than is necessary.

Members of the National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated State groups should send their freight bills to Charles E. Blaine and Son, 400-402 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Arizona, for auditing. Charles E. Blaine, who is traffic manager for the National Wool Growers Association, will check your bills to see if you have been overcharged and if so will file for refunds. For this service you will pay only 25 percent of the amount col-

lected instead of 50 percent, the regular fee. This applies to loss and damage and other claims also.

During the month of June \$1,769.51 was collected by the firm of Charles E.

Blaine and Son in livestock claims under this arrangement. The total included \$1,536.27 in overcharges; \$148.24 in loss and damage claims and \$85 for livestock killed on right of way.

WELCOME

to OGDEN and the

National Ram Sale -- August 14-15

Visit the West's largest sheep market and look over the most modern type rail loading chutes and other facilities.

OGDEN UNION STOCKYARDS CO.

COBLE SUFFOLKS



We invite your inspection of our 1957 National Ram Sale consignment of Suffolk Rams. They are from one of America's long line of breeding, with heavy bone and long, deep bodies and a wealth of type.

They are sired by the sons of the great Station Dandy, an entirely new Blood Line, and are out of our flock of all Registered Ewes. Coble Rams head some of the best purebred flocks of the nation. These Rams are registered, a good stud prospect for breeders. Each year we try to produce a more useful sheep, and these rams are our best. See our consignment.

GREEN VALLEY RANCH

F. A. and MARIAN M. COBLE

WINTERS

P. O. Box 647

CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE:
1,150 large Montana crossbred
whitefaced yearling ewes

Write or Phone
GILES PARMAN
CONDON, OREGON PHONE DU 4-5765

ewe MARKING HARNESSES

Shows which ewes bred and when; also ram's potency. Saves time, money, lambing space! Durable JOURGENSEN make; strong web straps. Holds grease-crayon, red, green, black; specify colors and whether hard (summer), soft (winter). ORDER FROM your dealer, or Job SE: HARNESSES \$3.75, CRAYONS 50¢ each. Add postage, 40¢ per harness, 25¢ per crayon; we'll refund excess.

CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
151 MISSION ST., DEPT. T-8, SAN FRANCISCO



RANCHES FOR SALE:

1250 acres on edge of Beartooth Mountains near Red Lodge, plus one section leased from State. Deadened land mostly irrigated. Excellent improvements, including one new home and ranch house. Full line of new ranch equipment, \$150,000. Terms if desired.

800 acres, 200 irrigated in Beartooth Mountains. All improvements in excellent condition. Year around stream runs through entire ranch—good fishing. Big reservoir built recently. \$55,000. Terms if desired.

1122 acres, 400 irrigated in Beartooth Mountains. Three dams on the ranch. Will summer 400 cattle. \$87,500. Terms.

20,000 acres in Big Horn County, Montana. Excellent grazing and stock water. Includes hayland and wheat allotment. \$12 per acre. Terms.

Dude ranch in Beartooth Mountains. All equipment included. \$15,000. Terms.

984 acres, 121 acres irrigated. \$60,000. \$15,000 down, balance at 4 1/2 percent.

MILE-HI DEVELOPMENT, INC.
RED LODGE, MONTANA

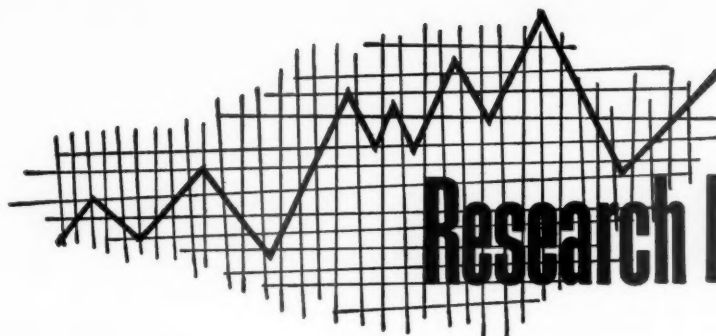
FOR SALE A Limited Number of Border Collie Sheep Dogs



- * Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- * Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
- * Wonderful Pets for Children
- * \$30.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name
Address
City & State
Sex M.O. Enclosed
Send C.O.D.



Research News

Increasing wool growth profitably by injecting thyroid hormones into sheep has not been too successful in tests made at the sheep biology laboratory in Prospect, New South Wales, Australia. Tests indicated that wool production was increased by giving extra thyroxine, but the sheep ate a proportionately greater amount of food to produce the extra wool. There were also indications that the lives of the sheep might be shortened and their heat tolerance diminished.

Kinds and amounts of fermentation acids produced by bacteria carried on plants at ensiling time are important in determining the quality and feeding value of the silage. This fermentation is extremely fast. USDA research shows that the final quality of silage may be determined in a few hours after ensiling.

Tests showed that forage tramped, weighted and immediately sealed usually made good quality silage. Excessive temperature was one early symptom of impending spoilage. But even earlier conditions at the time of ensiling (extent of air inclusion or exclusion) seemed to determine whether the silages would be good or poor.

Low lambing percentages have been under investigation recently in New Zealand. In a sample of over 20,000 breeding ewes, some 10 percent were found to be empty. Two-tooths provided the highest percentage of non-breeders and this directed attention to their vaginal maturity.

In New Zealand testing, a group of ewes were separated into four lots depending on their vaginal constriction. Lambing percentages showed a marked relation to the degree of constriction in the ewes. Where no constriction occurred the lambing percentage was 71 percent. The figure fell to 65 percent when it was slight, to 52 percent where it was moderate, and to 48 percent where constriction was marked. There is some evidence that vaginal constriction is hereditary, but no correlation was found to occur between face cover and vaginal stricture.

New evidence from feeding trials on the Davis campus of the University of California demonstrates that green chop—known to be a good production booster for cattle—offers little advantage in feeding lambs.

At the end of a 108-day experiment scientists found that lambs on alfalfa pasture gained .34 pounds daily compared to only .21 pounds for the flock fed green-chopped alfalfa. Lambs on trefoil-orchard grass pasture gained .31 pounds daily but only .24 pounds when corral fed.

The explanation for the difference in gain, say the investigators, lies in the lambs' natural ability to select the most nutritious feed when allowed to graze at will. Feeding green chop hinders this selection and therefore holds down daily gains.

South Africa, already said by experts to have a greater variety of sheep diseases than any other country, recently discovered another—a mystery illness which has been given the name of "Wesselsbron fever." It broke out recently in the Middleburg (Cape Province) district, killing 800 sheep. Humans were also found to be susceptible and contracted a fever resembling influenza.

Scientists are still investigating the disease, which is thought to be transmitted by mosquitoes.

Efficiency of gain in range sheep is being studied at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Dubois, Idaho. Objectives of the study are: (1) to investigate the importance of improving efficiency of gain in range sheep and (2) to obtain data on the heritability of efficiency of gain and its relationship to other traits used in selection of sheep for breeding.

Sorghums can be poisonous, announces Dr. M. W. Osburn, extension veterinarian at Kansas State College in Manhattan. Johnson-grass and sudangrass are among plants which sometimes cause livestock poisoning. Sorghums grown under ordinary conditions are considered good feed, but

when normal growth has been interrupted by drought, frost, trampling or other cause, hydrocyanic acid may develop to a point where it becomes toxic.

Plastic covers may make horizontal silos more popular among the Nation's dairy farmers, say USDA researchers. Greater spoilage because of a relatively large surface area has been the major drawback of horizontal bunker, trench and stack type silos as compared with the conventional upright types. Agricultural Research Service studies show that covers of either black polyethylene, vinyl, or neoprene-coated nylon can provide an air-tight seal over the silage and thus greatly reduce surface spoilage of the contents.

Though myxomatosis is still a great weapon in the control of the Australian rabbit population, it must be followed by the use of 1080, dogging and digging to ensure the most effective control. This is the view of G. W. Douglas, recently appointed Australian scientist to coordinate the use of myxomatosis with other methods of rabbit control.

Mr. Douglas has called for full cooperation with inspectors of the Lands Department in supplying as many rabbits from their properties as possible for inoculation at field days with the standard laboratory strain of the myxovirus.

ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

USDA's animal morbidity report for the month of May, received on July 15, lists an outbreak of scrapie in Utah and a second one in California. The infected flocks have been slaughtered.

Eight cases of bluetongue were reported as follows: one in Arizona, one in California, one in New Mexico and five in Texas.

Fifty-three cases of scabies were listed. One flock in Texas was infected; all other cases were located in eastern and southern States.

The Federal Register of July 12 announced that all areas in Louisiana and Mississippi had been released from quarantine on account of scabies. This is indicative of what can be done through perseverance in the complete eradication of scabies, for not so long ago Louisiana flocks were scabies-ridden and considered the source of many outbreaks in adjacent areas.

33 APARTMENTS, BATHS AND SHOWERS
BEAUTY REST MATTRESSES

ONE BLOCK FROM THE RAM SALE
COLISEUM IN OGDEN — THE

MOUNTAIN VIEW MOTEL

Located on U.S. 38 — 563 West 24th St.

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PANAMA



IDAHO'S DEVELOPED RANGE SHEEP

For Lambs, Wool, Long Useful Life

AMERICAN PANAMA REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

W. G. PRIEST, SEC. AND TREAS.

RT. 3, RUPERT, IDAHO


For Best Results



SOLAR SALT

Formerly STANSBURY SALT

Time-Tested Quality



We are consigning to the
National Ram Sale—

- Rambouillets
- Columbias

WYNN S. HANSEN
COLLINSTON, UTAH

REGISTERED COLUMBIA SHEEP
Look For My Consignment At The
National Ram Sale
BYRON KILLIAN SALEM, UTAH

QUALITY BREEDS QUALITY



Dependable breeding has given us quality rams and ewes throughout the years. Our selling record speaks for itself.

Pictured with the top Columbia ewe at the 1956 Columbia Bred Ewe Sale in Ogden are owner R. J. Shown and Mrs. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, and William Mace, Fillmore, Utah, who bought the ewe.

See our top Columbia consignment at the 1957 National Ram Sale. . .

R.J. "Bob" SHOWN
MONTE VISTA, COLORADO

from the Wool Bureau:



nothing measures up to **Wool**



The biggest wool promotion in history is being announced by the Bureau. Seven leading American woolen and worsted mills plus the American wool growers are joining forces to present to the fashion-conscious American woman 16 pages of trend-setting woollens in September's *Harper's Bazaar* and the September 15 *Vogue*. The eye-catching pages will appear in the magazines, portfolio style, led off by a single-page announcement which presents a majestic gold American Eagle that keynotes the entire campaign.

Theme for the campaign: "America creates new wools for the American way of life."

Increases in expenditures for world-wide research and intensification of promotional activities were among decisions reached at the annual meeting of the Executive of the International Wool Publicity and Research fund, the Bureau has announced. At their late May meeting the Executive also agreed on an extension of joint promotion and publicity programs with the various segments of the wool textile industry, and expressed appreciation for confidence indicated by the industry's increasing support.

Advertising in behalf of wool clothing for men and boys will reach the largest number of consumers in history this fall, Bureau President Max F. Schmitt recently announced. The expanded program is the first to feature boys' wear separately and will be backed by a very intensive merchandising program, retail promotion and sales training program.

Full color spreads in national magazines, i.e. *Life*, *Sports Illustrated* and the *New Yorker*, will be sponsored jointly or individually by the Bureau, Wool Inc., and the American Sheep Producers Council.

Point of interest for the sports-minded: Did you know that every time Mickey Mantle, Ted Williams or Duke Snider connect, that 369 yards of yarn travel out of the ball park. That's right, it takes the length of nearly four complete football fields in wool and cotton yarn to make each and every baseball.

The rubber and cork center of a baseball is first covered by 121 yards of rough gray wool. On top of that 45

yards of white wool goes; then 53 yards of fine gray wool is added; and the final step before the horsehide cover is stitched on is the winding of 150 yards of cotton yarn.

Some estimate the number of baseballs used in the U. S. during each year as high as 15 million. This information was carried in the *Daily News Record* and was called to our attention by the Bureau's Dr. Gerald Laxer.

Rambouillet Sale Records Slightly Lower Average

PRICES paid for 207 rams at the 21st annual registered Rambouillet Ram Sale in San Angelo, Texas, June 26, dropped slightly from a year ago. This year's average price was \$87.29, compared with a 1956 average of \$89.90 for 238 rams.

Top-selling ram of the sale brought \$400 to its owners Thomas and Fred Rose of Del Rio, Texas. Purchaser of the ram was T. A. Kincaid, Jr., registered Rambouillet breeder from Ozona, Texas, and the president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Twelve single stud rams averaged \$230.83, while eight pens of ABC rams (24 head) averaged \$133.54 per head.

Top-selling ABC pen was consigned by L. F. Hodges of Sterling City, Texas. The A ram from this pen went to Kansas State College at Manhattan for \$250. The B and C rams went to A. M. Slater of Brackettville, Texas at \$160 each.

Top buyers at the sale were A. M. Slater of Del Rio, Walton Poage of Rankin, Texas, Hutto Brothers of Del Rio and H. F. Neal of Rankin.

In summarizing the sale Mrs. Russell G. Harlow, secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association and sale manager, said: "Prices weren't quite as good as last year, but several ranchmen pointed out that ewe flocks in the country underwent continued culling during the last drought year. As a result, sheepmen who ordinarily would be in the market for rams weren't among the bidders."

ENTEROTOXEMIA...



KILLER IN THE FEEDLOT... and pastures, too!

**Guard your
investment
with**

Fringol



Look out for overeating disease when feeding concentrated fattening rations.

Your biggest and best lambs are usually first affected — with high fatality rates!

Only Fringol provides *Clostridium perfringens* type D bacterin that is Alhydrox® fortified. This means high immunizing potency that lasts longer.

Alhydrox, a Cutter exclusive, controls the release of vaccine into the animal's tissue producing a stronger immunity of longer duration.

**Stop this killer with Fringol . . .
Alhydrox fortified!**

Available in 10 and 50 dose packages.

CUTTER Laboratories
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Prevent bluetongue losses with **Blucine®**, the Cutter modified live virus vaccine. Vaccinate now, before breeding season. Available in 10 and 50 dose packages.

Protect against soremouth and its secondary infections. **Cutter Ovine Ecthyma Vaccine** (live dried virus) confers a good, long lasting immunity. Available in 100 dose packages.

FREE SHEEP BULLETINS on control of Anthrax, Bluetongue, Enterotoxemia, Ovine Ecthyma . . .

CUTTER LABORATORIES, Berkeley, California, Dept. WG-4.

August, 1957



She can't buy the lamb *that isn't there!*

How many, many times does the incident pictured above happen at meat cases all over the country! Month after month, lamb just vanishes from the market. And the *market* for lamb vanishes, too.

Now, all of us in the lamb business understand the reasons for this unhappy situation. The fact is that during certain months of the year, lamb shipments to market are extremely limited. This means that the short supplies are shipped to those special areas where consumers are willing to pay premium prices.

But there is a way to keep lamb in the meat cases and on the tables of America at all times!

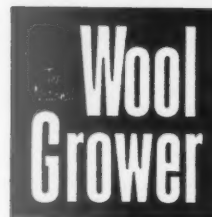
The answer will be found on your farm or ranch. You can help by adjusting your breeding and feeding schedules so that you will have lambs to sell when market supplies are usually low and price levels are usually favorable to the producer.

Keep up with the latest news on the lamb market, and sell your most forward lambs first. And consult with your commission men and your marketing associations for up-to-the-minute advice. In any event, you can depend on Armour to meet a steadier supply of lamb with a steady year-around promotion that will build up America's demand for lamb!

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices: Chicago 9, Illinois

Legislative Committee Meets; Plans Laid for Seeking Wool Act Renewal



August, 1957

July 18, 1957

AT the request of President Don Clyde, the Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association came into the Salt Lake office for a day's conference on July 15. Members of the committee are Past President W. H. Steiwer of Oregon, Vice President Penrose Metcalfe of Texas and Vice President Harold Josendal of Wyoming, just recently asked to serve on the committee, and President Andrew D. Little of the Idaho Wool Growers Association. President Clyde is chairman.

Legislative Committee Meeting

A broad general plan for seeking renewal of the National Wool Act was considered by the committee. The plan calls for close cooperation with all National and State groups interested in the extension of the act. Details are to be worked out in the Salt Lake office under the direction of President Clyde.

The Legislative Committee also directed that a letter be sent to the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation commending them for their administration of the stockpile disposal program and suggesting that they maintain their present prices or, if possible, strengthen them to protect the market. This action was deemed necessary by the committee because there has been so much publicity to the effect that none of the 1957 wool clip is left in growers' hands. Since this is not the case, the committee felt that everything possible should be done to protect the market for the wool that is still unsold.

President Clyde presented to the committee an outline of a study just started by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine the effectiveness of the lamb advertising and promotion program. In view of this, the Legislative Committee recommended that the material on the USDA project be given to the special committee appointed by President Clyde to look into the possibilities of the NWGA having such a survey made and that they be asked to determine whether or not the Government study will be sufficient or if the NWGA should proceed with its plan for an independent survey. (John Noh of Idaho is chairman of the special lamb study committee and President

Tony Smith of the Nevada Association and President J. R. Broadbent of the Utah Association are members.)

This Lamb Committee is also being requested to consider the desirability of having an independent lamb palatability study made. Such a study is to be conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture but it is expected to cover a period of considerable length. A current study would, of course, be very helpful in connection with the lamb advertising and promotion program.

Washington Affairs

The Legislative Committee authorized Executive Secretary Marsh to attend the meeting of the National Association of Commodity Organizations in Washington, D. C. on August 7 and 8.

Executive Secretary Marsh was also instructed to spend as much time as possible in Washington from now on until Congress adjourns. This is necessary because so many pieces of legislation important to the sheep industry are just about ready to emerge from committees and receive consideration by the House of Representatives.

The situation in the Senate, of course, is clouded by the civil rights question. Today it looks as if Senate action on that measure might be accomplished earlier than had been expected. The House has already approved a Civil Rights Bill. It was first predicted that this question might hold the Senate's attention for several weeks and delay adjournment of Congress until sometime in September. As this Civil Rights Bill has the right of way in the Senate, action on other bills is being held up and the delay may prevent such action before the next session.

Agricultural Appropriations

The conference report on agricultural appropriations for the fiscal 1957-58 has been approved by the House but is awaiting Senate action. The bill as it was finally approved by the House included \$1 million instead of \$2 million, the amount originally approved by the Senate, for utilization research. Of this amount, we understand that \$105,000 will be available for the erection of a wool pilot processing plant at Albany, California and \$300,000 for operation of the plant during the current fiscal

year. This appropriation is \$100,000 less than had been requested. However, the NWGA, which has put forth great effort to have this appropriation made, is very pleased with the outcome. The establishment of this pilot plant gives assurance that new information about characteristics of the wool fiber revealed by research will be used eventually by manufacturers in the more economic production of wool fabrics.

The House has also agreed to go along with the Senate in providing \$500 million to extend the soil bank program for another year. The House has set the maximum payment at \$3,000 for withholding crop lands from production next year. The Senate limit was \$5,000. The payments are to be completed by September 15, 1958. For the conservation reserve program under which farmers are paid for diverting crop land to trees and other conservation practices, \$162,940,000 is appropriated for the current year and \$325 million for the future.

The agricultural appropriation measure also provided \$58 million for the Agricultural Research Service and \$14 million for the Agricultural Marketing Service. A \$35 million authority is provided for payments under the National Wool Act of 1954 and a \$223.5 million authority is provided for the disposal of cotton and other farm surpluses.

Textile Identification Bill

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is expected to report out a textile labeling bill very shortly. Delay in committee action is due to the controversy centered on whether the Wool Products Labeling Act should be kept intact with its requirement for proper identification of reprocessed and reused wool in fabrics or garments. The NWGA is hoping that H. R. 469, which would maintain the Wool Products Labeling Act in its present form, will be reported out by the committee. The National Retail Dry Goods Association is among the principal objectors to the Wool Products Labeling Act. NWGA will fight all the way out for its retention.

Carpet Wool Legislation

It is also expected that the House Ways and Means Committee will report

August, 1957

11

H. R. 2151 favorably at any time now. The NWGA is opposed to this measure because it would permit wools not finer than 46's (with a 10 percent tolerance of 48's) and the named wools to come in duty free when used for carpet purposes. A big fight is expected on this legislation when it reaches the House floor. We are given to understand, however, that there will be no attempt as was made last year to push the bill through by placing it on the consent calendar.

Jurisdiction over Packer Transactions

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary today voted out the O'Mahoney-Watkins Bill (S. 1356) with a recommendation to the Senate that it be passed. This bill calls for the transfer of jurisdiction over packer meat merchandising from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission. The House Committee on Agriculture, which has been considering this question, has not yet reported a bill.

The controversy over the legislation has developed to such proportions it is believed by some that no action will be taken at this session of Congress.

The NWGA favors the transfer of the jurisdiction over meat merchandising activities of the packers to the F. T. C. All of the bills under consideration provide that the Department of Agriculture will retain its authority over packer livestock transactions.

Modification of Packer Consent Decree

The National Wool Growers Association has been awaiting the outcome of the above legislation before taking a position in regard to a request of Swift and Company, Armour and Company and the Cudahy Packing Company for modification of the Packers Consent Decree of 1920. Under this decree the packers named, along with Wilson and Company, agreed not to use their facilities for the distribution of a full line of groceries in addition to meats and not to own or operate retail stores for the sale of meats and groceries.

On July 16, 1957, the Department of Justice announced that it would oppose the petitions filed by the packers last fall in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia for modification of the decree. According to information received in the NWGA office, the decision of the Department of Justice was that the granting of the blanket relief requested could be harmful to competition in major segments of the vitally important meat packing and food industries. The Department, however, said they would "consider all the evidence that may be presented to the

Court to determine whether limited relief may be in the public interest."

Humane Slaughter Bill

Action by the House is expected soon on H. R. 8308, a bill introduced by Congressman Poage on humane slaughter. The bill has been reported favorably by the House Agriculture Committee and reported out by the Rules Committee, which makes House action possible.

The measure provides that all animals must be rendered insensible to pain before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast or cut. An exception is made for Kosher slaughter. Penalty for non-conformance would be that after December 31, 1959 the Federal Government would not make purchases from packers not complying with the humane slaughter requirements. The idea behind this provision is that it would avoid forcing out of business those small packers who state they cannot afford required equipment. The bill also provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is to appoint an advisory committee to designate methods of humane slaughter.

If the measure becomes law it could increase processing costs which the packers might pass on to the producers in lower prices for livestock. For this reason, the NWGA is opposing this type of legislation, but would favor legislation providing for study and research on the question of humane slaughter by the Department of Agriculture and not making it mandatory that humane slaughter methods be set up by December 31, 1959.

The status of other bills in which the sheep industry is interested is just about where it was at the time of our report in the July issue. With time running out and the present occupation of the Senate with the civil rights question, there is a growing feeling that a good many measures, especially where controversy is involved, will go over until the next session of Congress.

But we cannot count on that so Executive Secretary Marsh, with the assistance of Public Relations Research Associates, Inc., will be watching all legislation affecting the industry in any way.

Officers to Attend Conventions

President Don Clyde will attend the Colorado Wool Growers Convention at Grand Junction, Colorado, on July 23 to 25 and the California Wool Growers Convention at Stockton, California, on August 6 to 8. If possible Executive Secretary Marsh will attend the last day of the Wyoming Wool Growers Convention in Casper which will be in session from August 6-8.

NWGA Group Adopts New Resolutions Plan

THE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association at its meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, asked that a committee be appointed to work out a plan for more expeditious handling of resolutions at future National conventions. President Clyde asked Everett Shuey, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association, to serve as chairman of this committee and National Association Vice President Harold Josendal of Wyoming and Dominic Eyherabide, president of the California Wool Growers Association, as members.

The report of this committee was made by Chairman Shuey at the June 17-18 meetings of the Executive Committee in Salt Lake City. After some amendments, the report was accepted by the executive group. The Executive Committee directed that this report be carried in full in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

Committee Composition and Jurisdiction

Convention Committees shall be as follows and shall handle such subjects as the name of the committee indicates. Other committees may be appointed at the discretion of the President, but procedure for handling resolutions shall be the same in all instances.

1. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of one man from each State and shall meet at the discretion of the Chairman.

2. All other committees, except the General Resolutions Committee, shall be composed of one voting member from each State: Wool Committee, Lamb Committee, Federal Lands Committee, Transportation Committee, Predatory Animal Committee, and Special Resolutions Committee which will handle subjects not properly covered by other committees such as taxes, labor, commendations, etc.

These committees shall meet at the same time on the first day of the convention.

3. General Resolutions Committee shall act on all resolutions, other than nominations, following regular committee meetings. It shall be composed of one man designated by each State Association and the chairmen of all other committees except the Nominating Committee. It shall meet in executive session and the chairman shall be one of

the Vice Presidents designated by the President. No proxies or substitution of members shall be allowed on the committee.

Steps in Handling Resolutions

1. Resolutions passed by State Associations on which National action is desired shall be sent to the National office at least three weeks before the National Convention. The only exception to this rule will be for States holding conventions during the 3-week period prior to a National Convention. The resolutions shall be typewritten and only one resolution shall be on each page.

The office staff of the National Wool Growers Association shall refer each resolution to the proper committee.

2. Resolutions initiated in committees shall be handed to the chairman of each committee in written form before any discussion or action is taken. The chairman shall decide whether such resolution is proper for his committee to handle and if not, shall designate the committee to which it shall be referred. In case of dispute relative to a committee designation the chairman of the General Resolutions Committee shall make the designation and his decision shall be final.

3. Voting on resolutions shall be done in closed committee sessions.

4. Resolutions not passed shall be discarded immediately and not referred to the General Resolutions Committee.

5. After the committees have adjourned, each chairman shall prepare in proper form all resolutions passed by his committee for presentation to the General Resolutions Committee.

6. The chairman of each committee will present the resolutions passed by his committee at the meeting of the General Resolutions Committee. Each resolution will be studied, revised, passed or discarded individually. No changes shall be made in any resolution after passage by the General Resolutions Committee, except by the vote of the convention. Each member of the General Resolutions Committee shall be entitled to vote on resolutions.

7. At the conclusion of the General Resolutions meeting each committee chairman shall prepare his resolutions in the proper order for presentation to the convention.

8. Resolutions may be presented on the floor of the convention after the committee resolutions have been acted on.

9. It is further recommended that member State Associations be notified of the procedure for handling resolutions and that it should also be printed in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

Columbia Breeders Meet in Montana

by FRANCES B. CURTIS
Wolf, Wyoming

THE annual meeting of the Columbia Sheep Breeders' Association of America was an experience that 125 people interested in Columbia sheep will never forget. The smoothness and perfection with which every detail went off was evidence of much thought and planning, behind the scenes, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White in whose beautiful Flathead Lake country of Montana the meeting was held.

The weather was made to order for us, so bright and clear, that our first view of the lake and the snow-capped Mission range of mountains to the east was quite breath-taking.

We met at 3 p.m. on June 24th at the Methodist Camp for a two-hour trip on an excursion boat around Wild Horse Island where we saw mountain sheep and deer, returning by way of cliffs where we were shown very old Indian paintings.

At 6:30 a wonderful chicken dinner

was served to us at the Camp, and, at its conclusion, Marcus Vetter, president, presented a silver sheep bell, on behalf of the Association, to Ernie White who was retiring from the Board of Directors in recognition of his 33 years of active service to Columbias.

At the business meeting Alma Esplin, secretary, read the minutes of the 1956 Annual Meeting; the president's report and the secretary's report were given. Also read were letters from several State Universities telling what they are doing with Columbia Sheep. Dr. Clair E. Terrill reported on research and experiments at Dubois, Idaho, and told us of some of their plans for the future. He then gave a resume of the minutes of the Dubois Committee meeting in the absence of Bill Denecke. Everett Vannorsdel reported on the plans for the 1957 National Show and Sale. There was discussion on improving inspections, and then the election of directors and officers followed. Frank Curtis,

(Continued on page 33)

RESERVATION BLANK

Plan now to attend the 93rd NWGA Convention in Phoenix

Convention Bureau
Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
124 North Second Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Please reserve the following accommodations for the National Wool Growers Association convention in Phoenix, Arizona, January 20-23, 1958.

First Choice Hotel: _____

Second Choice Hotel: _____

I prefer: single _____ double _____ twin _____ suite _____

Date of Arrival: January _____, 1958. Date of Departure: January _____, 1958.

Name

Address

\$10.00 deposit required if arrival after 6:00 P.M.

HOTELS AVAILABLE

	Single	Double-Twins	Suites
Westward Ho (headquarters).....	\$10-13	\$12-18	\$23-50
Adams Hotel (Central & Adams).....	10-12	12-14	
San Carlos Hotel (Central & Monroe).....	7	9-10	
Sahara Motor Hotel (First St. & Polk).....	13-17	16-20	

FOR THE 42nd ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

Entries Total 1,135

Buy Them in the Coliseum, Ogden, Utah — — August 14 & 15

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14

Columbias, Whitefaced Crossbreds,
Targhees, Panamas, Rambouillets

150 COLUMBIAS

	Single Studs	Reg- istered Rams	Range Rams
Bradford, Mark—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	2	—	20
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Handley, E. J.—McMinnville, Oregon.....	1	—	5
Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah.....	2	5	25
Hanson, Mark B.—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	1	—	20
Killian, Byron—Salem, Utah.....	—	—	5
Shown, R. J.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	1	5	10
State College of Washington—Pullman, Wash.....	—	5	—
Thomas, Pete—Malad, Idaho.....	2	5	20
Utah State University—Logan, Utah.....	—	5	—
	10	30	110

30 RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS

Covey-Bagley-Dayton—Cokeville, Wyoming.....	—	—	30
	—	—	30

10 RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS

Christensen & Sons, F. R.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	10
	—	—	10

5 TARGHEES

Mt. Haggin Livestock Co.—Anaconda, Montana.....	—	—	5
	—	—	5

53 PANAMAS

Horn, Joseph—Rupert, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Laidlaw, Fred M., Inc.—Muldoon, Idaho.....	—	5	25
Linford, A. R.—Montpelier, Idaho.....	—	—	5
Meuleman & Sons, Harry—Rupert, Idaho.....	2	—	—
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho.....	—	—	5
	3	10	40

289 RAMBOUILLETS

Bagley, Voyle—Aurora, Utah.....	—	—	10
Beal & Sons, George L.—Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	25
Beal, John H.—Cedar City, Utah.....	2	5	30
Christensen & Sons, F. R.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	5	15
Christensen, Reuel E.—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	10
Christensen, S. E.—Ephraim, Utah.....	1	5	5
College of Southern Utah—Cedar City, Utah.....	1	5	—
Davis, Lloyd N.—Brigham City, Utah.....	—	—	5
Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah.....	3	5	25
Irwin, Charles, Buena Vista, Colorado.....	—	—	5
Jensen & Sons, Harold—Ephraim, Utah.....	—	—	10
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc.— Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	2	5	25
Nielson Sheep Co.—Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	30
Olsen, Clifford—Ephraim, Utah.....	3	5	25
Utah State University—Logan, Utah.....	1	—	5
	19	45	225

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15

Hampshires, Suffolk-Hampshire
Crossbreds, Suffolks

63 HAMPSHIRE

	Single Studs	Reg- istered Rams	Range Rams
College of Southern Utah—Cedar City, Utah.....	2	5	—
Donahoe, Mary—Fishtail, Montana.....	—	—	5
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Matthews Brothers—Ovid, Idaho.....	2	5	5
Mt. Haggin Livestock Co.—Anaconda, Mont.....	—	5	—
Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires—Jerome, Idaho.....	2	5	—
State College of Washington—Pullman, Wash.....	—	5	—
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Utah State University—Logan, Utah.....	1	5	—
	8	40	15

155 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

Beatty, R. B.—Twin Falls, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Burroughs, B. B.—Homedale, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	—	—	40
Covey-Bagley-Dayton—Cokeville, Wyoming.....	—	—	50
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	—	—	5
McCoy, W. E.—Buhl, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	—	15
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	—	—	5
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho.....	—	—	10
	—	—	155

380 SUFFOLKS

Armcast, Earl—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	5	10
Beatty, R. B.—Twin Falls, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Becker, M. W.—Rupert, Idaho.....	3	—	—
Blakley, Roy C.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Bumgarner, Carl—Cambridge, Idaho.....	—	—	10
Burger, C. F.—Payette, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Burroughs, B. B.—Homedale, Idaho.....	—	—	30
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	2	5	40
Caras & Sons, Angel—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	5	5
Carlsen & Sons, C. N.—Ovid, Idaho.....	1	5	5
Coble, F. A. & Marian M.—Winters, Calif.....	2	5	—
Finch & Sons, H. L.—Soda Springs, Idaho.....	3	—	25
Hall, George—Nephi, Utah.....	—	—	5
Hess, Tracy W.—Farmington, Utah.....	—	—	5
Howland & Sons, Mrs. Chas.—Cambridge, Idaho.....	2	5	15
Howland, Lawson—Cambridge, Idaho.....	1	—	5
Hubbard & Son, C. M.—Junction City, Oregon.....	2	5	—
Hubbard, Walter P.—Junction City, Oregon.....	2	—	—
Hymas & Sons, Reed S.—Ovid, Idaho.....	1	—	5
Jenkins, Allan—Newton, Utah.....	2	5	10
Laidlaw, Fred M., Inc.—Muldoon, Idaho.....	—	—	30
McCoy, W. E.—Buhl, Idaho.....	—	5	—
Moan, Myrthen N.—Springville, Utah.....	1	—	5
Nissen, Frank W.—Esparto, California.....	1	5	—
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah.....	—	—	25
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado.....	—	5	—
Sandquist, Harry—Ontario, Oregon.....	—	—	5
Steadman, L. R.—Sandy, Utah.....	—	—	5
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho.....	—	5	—
University of Wyoming—Laramie, Wyo.....	1	—	5
Wankier, Farrell T.—Levan, Utah.....	1	5	5
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho.....	2	5	5
	30	85	265

Here's the calendar of events for the 42nd annual

National Ram Sale

Program of the Sale:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 9:00 A.M.—Columbias, Whitefaced Crossbreds, Targhees and Panamas; **1:00 P.M.**: Rambouillets.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 9:00 A.M.: Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds; **1:00 P.M.**: Suffolks.

Special Events:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14: Fifth National Wool Show (All day, Coliseum), Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue (Ogden Municipal Stadium, 7:00 p.m.).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15: Fifth National Wool Show.

Obtain your Sale Catalogs by writing the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah

National Wool Show

ENTRIES are coming in from all leading wool-producing States for the fifth National Wool Show, according to Russell R. Keetch, wool and sheep extension specialist at the Utah State University, who is manager of the show. The show will be held in conjunction with the National Ram Sale in the Coliseum at Ogden, Utah. Dates for this year's show are August 14 and 15.

Cash prizes, trophies and ribbon awards will be presented to winning fleeces at the National Wool Show. Trophy awards are:

Grand champion fleece of the show, awarded by the National Wool Growers Association;

Reserve champion fleece, awarded by the Western Wool Handlers Association;

Best Rambouillet fleece, awarded by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association;

Best Columbia fleece, awarded by the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America;

Best Panama fleece, awarded by the American Panama Registry Association;

Best Targhee fleece awarded by the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association.

"The educational value of the National Wool Show is very great both for sheepmen and others," according to Manager Keetch.

Judges for the wool show will be Milo Marsden and Jack Stressenger, both of Salt Lake City.

Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue

ONE of the most popular Intermountain sheepman gatherings of the year—the Old Fashioned Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue—will again be held at the time of the National Ram Sale in

Ogden, Utah. This year's get-together is scheduled for Wednesday, August 14, beginning at 7 p.m. in the Ogden Municipal Stadium.

Sponsors of the annual event are the Ogden Junior Chamber of Commerce and the National Wool Growers Association. These groups again promise some fine entertainment and "scrumptious" food—headed, of course, by barbecued lamb—for your enjoyment on August 14.

Tickets will be on sale at the Coliseum during the National Ram Sale and also at the Barbecue. . . . Put this doubly enjoyable event on your August schedule. . . . See you there!



WE'RE HEADING FOR THE NATIONAL RAM SALE



COLISEUM--OGDEN, UTAH--AUGUST 14-15, 1957

*The rains came to the Western range country this spring
and brought a bright, new outlook. We found consignments
for the National rounding into top condition. - They'll be good!*

SPRING rains not only brightened the outlook for much of the western range country, they also produced a lush green carpet for us to tour over and through while making the annual visit to most of the consignors to the National Ram Sale.

The long overdue moisture encouraged the ram breeders we visited. In most spots feed came well and the rams had already begun to show the effect of this feed.

As helpful as it was, the rain did hurt us a little. At several of the ranches we visited, dark, overhanging

clouds, and even rain itself, kept us from getting photographs for reproduction on these pages. We were able to photograph a good percentage of the consignors' rams, however, and the results are reproduced on the following pages. These photos, with captions, will give you an idea of the quality type of rams that will go through the National Ram Sale auction ring in Ogden on August 14 and 15.

The photograph at the top of the page was taken at M. W. Becker's in Rupert, Idaho.

MARK HANSON, Spanish Fork, Utah: Large, rugged Columbias are the type that Mark Hanson is well known for. These rams (see photo at right) produce big, healthy lambs with dense fleeces.



T. B. BURTON, Cambridge, Idaho: The Burton name is somewhat synonymous with big, hearty blackfaced bucks. When we looked Tom's buck flock over this spring. (see photo at left), we were especially impressed with the uniformity. They were big, too, and will be bigger by sale time.

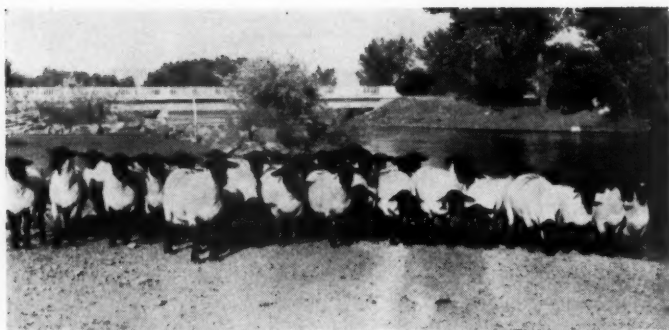
JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, Mt. Pleasant, Utah: For many years, the Madsen Rambouillet flock has been famous for its quality rams. (See photo, right). This year's visit with Manager Frank Swensen in Mt. Pleasant and the inspection of the rams again pointed out to us the reason for the Madsen Rambouillet reputation.



FRED M. LAIDLAW, INC., Muldoon, Idaho: The Laidlaw name has long been associated with top-flight Suffolk and Panama rams. Shown at left are the type of worthy Suffolk rams that the Laidlaws have been bringing to the National for years. Their Panamas are good, too.

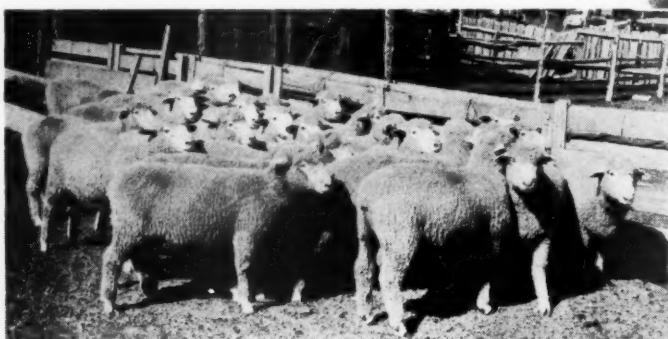
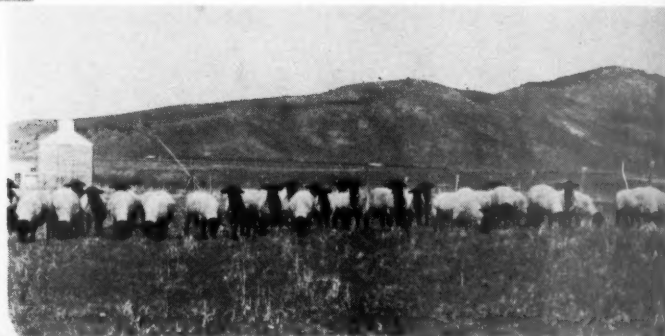
MARK BRADFORD, Spanish Fork, Utah: A breeder of dependable Columbias over the years, Mark Bradford, again this year has a consignment that whitefaced buyers will be interested in. Mark Bradford's Columbias have sold consistently well because of this dependability.





THE HOWLANDS, Cambridge, Idaho: Mrs. Charles Howland and her son Buck run their rams down by the river in Cambridge. Lawson Howland also had many of his rams in the same spot. You can get an idea of the type of big-boned Suffolk rams the Howlands will have at the National Ram Sale from the photo at the left.

H. L. FINCH & SON, Soda Springs, Idaho: Plenty of moisture in this eastern Idaho town had brought the grass up to your knees. The Suffolk rams looked big and rugged (see picture at right).—They were doing very well.



BYRON KILLIAN, Spanish Fork, Utah: A new consignor to the National Ram Sale is Mr. Killian. His offerings have sold high at other leading ram sales. You'll like his type of Columbias (see photo at left.)

C. F. BURGER, Payette, Idaho: Rangey Suffolks are the type that C. F. Burger raises on his farm in Little Willow Creek near Payette. (See photo at right.) They've been popular with buyers as Mr. Burger sold among the leaders at the 1956 National Ram Sale.



WALTER P. HUBBARD, Junction City, Oregon: Walter sold the top Suffolk stud ram at the National a year ago. His Suffolk offerings are continually among the top sellers as are his Hampshires. Careful selection in breeding and continual striving for improvement has kept Walter Hubbard on top throughout the years.



POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY HAMPSHIREs, Jerome, Idaho: Dee and Helen Poole were both hard at work when we arrived at their place near Jerome. Their Hampshire rams were big (see photo at left) and heavy-boned. They're the type of Hampshires that are popular.



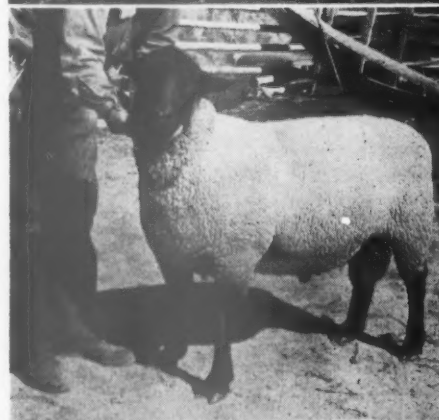
ALLAN JENKINS, Newton, Utah: When we stopped at Allan's place in late May, he put one of his January ram lambs on the scales and found it to weigh over 180 pounds—These are the type of lambs that make big Suffolk yearlings like the one in the photo at the left.



R. J. "BOB" SHOWN, Monte Vista, Colorado: It's difficult for us to include Monte Vista in our annual tour, so we decided to give you an idea of the type of quality bucks that Bob Shown consigns by using one of the photos taken at the time of the National. (Left-)



HARRY MEULEMAN & SONS, Rupert, Idaho: Panama ram lambs with smooth finish and fine wool will be consigned by the Meulemans. The ram lambs at the right give you an idea of the Meuleman quality. You'll see Panama fleeces in the National Wool Show from the Meulemans, too.



M. W. BECKER, Rupert, Idaho: This progressive Suffolk breeder is becoming well known for his growthy Suffolk rams. . . . Mr. Becker told us that the lamb (pictured left) is as good a ram as the one he sold at the National in 1954 for \$2,550.



EARL ARMACOST, Cambridge, Idaho: Into the mountains and up to the woods—that's how you get to Earl's place. And once you're there you'll see some fine Suffolk rams. They may not hold too still for photos, but with a little patience, you'll get an idea of their size as we did in the photo at right.



C. M. HUBBARD & SON, Junction City, Oregon: At the 1955 National Ram Sale, C. M. Hubbard sold the top Suffolks, both for pens and the top single stud. His record of selling is very impressive both in the Suffolk and Hampshire divisions. Note the size of his rams in the photo at left.

L. A. WINKLE & SONS, Filer, Idaho: Choice ram lambs have long been produced by Mr. Winkle and his sons. Even in early June, these ram lambs were smooth bodied and growthy, as can be noted from the photograph at the right.



GEORGE L. BEAL & SONS, Ephraim, Utah: Carrying on the flock built up over many years by George Beal are Carl, Stanley and Mrs. George Beal. Beal Rambouillets have topped the National Ram Sale on several occasions. The photo of the rams at the left shows the size of these Rambouillets.

CARL BUMGARNER, Cambridge, Idaho: Though his eyes were watering so much he could hardly see (a victim of hay fever) Carl Bumgarner served as our guide while at Cambridge. We photographed his rams right after they'd been brought in from the mountain range. They're stretchy rams.



JOE HORN, Rupert, Idaho: One of the long-time breeders of Panamas, Joe Horn has set a fine selling record throughout the years. Top fleeces at the National Wool Show annually display the Horn name. Note the size of the Horn ram lambs at the left.



PETE THOMAS, Malad, Idaho: In the sales ring at the 1956 National, Pete Thomas Columbias did themselves real proud. Thomas Columbias topped the pen division and the stud division for that breed. You can note the type of large Columbias raised at Pete's Malad home from the picture at upper left.



OLSEN BROTHERS, Spanish Fork, Utah: Alden and Snell Olsen continually strive to consign top Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds. They are progressive sheep breeders and their offerings plainly evidence this fact. The Suffolks shown at upper right prove this point.



C. N. CARLSEN & SONS, Ovid, Idaho: It was late May when we visited the Ovid Valley. Rain had been very abundant (perhaps too much so) and grass was a little late in coming. Chris Carlsen's Suffolks were feeding in the pasture when we cornered them long enough to take the photo at second from the top. They're large bodied rams and will be ready to work come sale time.



CLIFFORD OLSEN, Ephraim, Utah: We mentioned in our ram sale tour story a year ago that each year Clifford's Rambouillets get better. After seeing his consignment last year, that may seem almost impossible but we found it to be true when we took the photo at second from the bottom during the Ephraim Rambouillet Show.



WYNN S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah: When you take photographs of rams at Wynn's place in northern Utah, you know what it is like to have topnotch models. Wynn's Rambouillets and Columbias really were in good condition this spring—as witnessed by the photo on the right.



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SUFFOLKS – 2 Studs, 5 Registered and 40 Range Rams

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS – 40 Range Rams

T. B. BURTON

**B Stock Ranch
Cambridge, Idaho**

Record attendance of 800 gather in Chicago for the



National Live Stock and Meat Board's Annual Meeting

AT the business session Friday afternoon, June 14, which concluded the two-day annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, R. J. Riddell, Peoria, Ill., was elected chairman of that organization's 30-member directorate. Mr. Riddell is a representative of the National Livestock Exchange on the Board. He succeeds John F. Krey, St. Louis, of the American Meat Institute, who became vice chairman.

A record attendance of more than 800 people from all branches of the livestock and meat industry were in Chicago for the meeting. They came from 35 States to hear reports and see demonstrations on the Board's nation-wide program of meat research, education, and information.

Mark Knoop, Troy, Ohio, a representative of the American National Cattlemen's Association on the Board, was named to the position of treasurer. Carl F. Neumann, Chicago, was re-elected secretary-general manager.

Taking note of current legislation involving the raising of funds for meat promotion, a resolution was passed reaffirming the Board's position of neutrality on such legislation.

The board of directors is made up of representatives

of national and regional cattle, swine and sheep associations, farm organizations, marketing agencies, meat packers, meat retailers and restaurateurs. J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, represents the National Wool Growers Association on the Board.

Guest speakers at the meeting included Dr. Philip White, Secretary of the Council on Foods and Nutrition, American Medical Association; Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer and anthropologist; and Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute.

Reports by the Board's staff at the annual meeting brought to light a great deal of information on the organization's activities in the fields of meat research, education, information and promotion.

Summary of Activities

Since 1924, Board funds have been used for 114 research projects on the nutritive value of meat. During the past fiscal year, 17 such projects have been sponsored by the Board, with the work directed by outstanding research people at colleges, universities and medical centers.

New full-color beef, pork and lamb posters were developed by the Board in addition to a variety of recipe

books and folders. Booklets on nutrition for expectant mothers and the proper feeding of pre-school children were among the Board's newer publications during the past year. Nearly four million pieces of meat literature were distributed by the Board.

The Board recently added a brand-new service of full-color pictures of appetizing meat dishes for newspapers. Already, 32 dailies of 20 States are making use of this color service. In addition, the Board regularly provides meat copy, recipes and illustrative material on meat to nearly 3,000 newspapers throughout the country.

Some seven million people from 7,282 cities and communities in 47 States and nine foreign countries saw the Board's educational meat exhibits last year. There were 96 such exhibits at fairs, livestock expositions and food shows in 27 States.

Fifty-three major cooking schools were presented by the Board in the past year in 24 States and Canada. Attendance averaged over 5,000 homemakers at each of the four-day schools.

The Board's attractive nutrition and home economics exhibits were displayed at 24 State and national meetings of professional people in the fields of medicine, nutrition, public health and education.

A feature of the annual meeting in Chicago was the showing of the Board's newest full-color movie, "With An All-Star Cast," which covers the subject of meat cookery by the dry heat methods of roasting, broiling and pan-broiling. The Board's three new short features, which were produced for use on television, were also shown at the meeting. The Board now has a total of nine movies on meat—not including the TV shorts. The nine movies had an average of 99 showings every day of the year before a variety of audiences. They were seen by 3,261,825 people. In addition there were 469 television showings of the Board's movies.

The Board also has in circulation 33,000 filmstrips on meat.

In the field of television, besides the showing of meat movies, the Board reached millions of consumers with information on meat through 395 personal appearances of staff members on 142 stations in 127 cities of 43 States. Moreover, the Board's exclusive meat script and photo service was used last year by 146 stations in 44 States.

There were also 355 guest appearances on 191 radio stations in 151 cities of 37 States. Moreover, the Board's daily transcribed homemakers program, "Mary Blaine Time," is now being used by 198 stations in 46 States. When this

series was first inaugurated two years ago, it was going to only 12 stations. This service provides each participating station with a new 15-minute program every day five days a week, for a grand total of 51,480 separate programs on meat in a year's time.

More than 1,500 radio stations also receive the Board's regular radio script service which features meat recipes, menus and other pertinent information on the subject.

A total of 671 educational meat programs were presented in person by the Board's meat specialists, home economists and nutritionists in the past year for audiences of consumers, students, meat retailers, teachers, agricultural groups, service clubs and others.

Reports were also presented at the annual meeting on the Board's activities in cooperation with agricultural colleges. These include the sponsorship of intercollegiate meat judging contests at four major livestock shows. The Board also conducted three undergraduate clinics for animal husbandry students at Nashville, Tenn., Oklahoma City and Ogden, Utah. The third major project in this field is the Reciprocal Meat Conference which is held each year in Chicago in connection with the Annual Meeting and brings leading meat scientists and teachers together

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Board Research Projects

(Excerpts from report presented by
DR. A. G. HOGAN,
Meat Board Research Consultant, at
the Board's 34th Annual Meeting in
Chicago, June 13-14.)

IN most spots on the earth, customers compete for food. In this country, foods compete for customers.

Most of the customers are women. The members of the family tell the mother what they like, but she does the buying. Her food buying habit is the prize in the contest between different kinds of foods. She is the principal target of those who are hunting customers in our food markets, and what kind of ammunition do they use?

Advertising is important of course, but in the long run, the best advertising is reliable information.

It is necessary that new information about meat keep coming on. The National Live Stock and Meat Board helps bring it in faster by supplying funds for competent investigators to finance their research.

Seventeen such grants were made during the past year, bringing to 114 the number of research projects that have been sponsored by the Board at colleges, universities and medical centers since 1924.

Briefly here are some of the projects the Board has supported during the year 1956-57:

Dr. W. D. Salmon, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is studying the relation of diet to functioning of the liver and heart. Dr. F. J. Stare, Harvard, is conducting research on nutritional factors in relation to heart disease. Dr. F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois, is carrying out research on the effect of protein, fat and carbohydrate on cholesterol.

Dr. N. S. Scrimshaw is supplementing low level diets of a group of Guatemala children with animal fat. Dr. A. E. Hansen, University of Texas, is studying the value of fat in the diet of infants and children. Dr. R. T. Holman, Hormel Institute, is studying essential fatty acids. Dr. Grace Goldsmith, Tulane, is studying cholesterol retention and excretion. Dr. A. H. Smith, Wayne University, is doing research on the effect of heat on the nutritive value of meat.

Dr. F. R. Steggerda, University of Illinois, is doing research on mineral and protein utilization. Dr. A. H. Washburn, University of Colorado, is studying the relation of diet to child health.

Dr. Pearl Swanson's research at Iowa State College is concerned with protein in the diet of older people. Dr. Charlotte Young, Cornell, is studying the effect of reducing diets with liberal amounts of meat and moderate amounts of fat.

Dr. Ruth Leverton recently completed research at Oklahoma A. & M. which showed that meat as it is eaten today contains more protein, fewer calories and less fat than it has been getting credit for. Dr. B. S. Schweigert, American Meat Institute Foundation, is studying the vitamin B₆ content of meat. Drs. Brady and Turner, University of Missouri, are doing research on dark cutting beef.

Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, is continuing the study of amino acids from meat. Dr. A. Harper, University of Wisconsin, is undertaking a long-term study on the part meat plays in the digestive process.

Results of Hugh Munro Led Campaign for Wool

LED by Boston's Hugh Munro, the wool industry's efforts to regain the vanishing automobile upholstery market are beginning to show very encouraging results.

General Motors' Buick Division ran full-page color ads in recent issues of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Time* telling of the availability of "soft seats covered in super-finish wool broadcloth." Featured illustration in both ads was the interior of a Buick automobile.

Mr. Munro has spent much time and money in his tireless efforts to have wool used in automobile interiors once again. The June 29, 1957 issue of the *Commercial Bulletin*, published for the wool industry in Boston, ran the following feature:

"Boston's Mayor John B. Hynes has called upon City Purchasing Agent John V. Moran to insist on wool upholstery for all automobiles acquired by the city, it was learned this week.

"In a letter to Mr. Moran, Mayor Hynes described the city's wool market as 'one of the foundation stones of our community life.'

"The *Commercial Bulletin* applauds the Mayor's action and suggests that it is one that might well be duplicated by other municipal chief executives throughout the nation—especially in those areas having an interest in wool. A concerted effort on the part of everyone associated with the industry will give added impetus to the drive to bring wool upholstery back to the automobile—a drive that began in Boston with the wool trade's Hugh Munro."

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FIVE HEAVY-BONED, RUGGED RANGE RAMS.
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Columbia Rams

Like the prize-winner pictured above are the type we raise . . . big, rugged rams that have proved their dependability over the years.

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2 Stud Rams — 20 Range Rams

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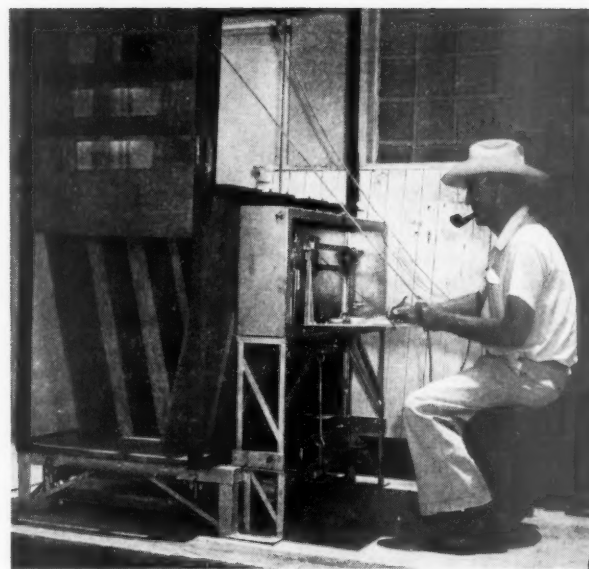
RANCHWEAR

Pendleton Woolen Mills

Portland 4, Oregon



Grading demonstrations like the one pictured above have been of great value. The ewes with the mark down over the nose are the best and will go in the stud herd to produce rams. The ones with the mark on top of the head are the next best ewes.



A small pair of scales are a necessity for accurate selection for size. Scales should be small so they can be moved easily in a pickup. Professor Neale is shown making calculations at the scales in the above photo.

Selection as a method of improving sheep

by P. E. NEALE
Professor of Animal Husbandry,
New Mexico A&M

ALL animal and plant life is governed by variation. Even so-called pure lines of individual species have wide variations in most of their characteristics. Before the age of domestication of plant and animal life, survival and change in these growing things were mainly dependent on the variations that were best adapted to a particular environment or, as we say, the survival of the fittest. In this period, nature did all the selection. The variations that were best adapted lived and reproduced; those that were unadapted did not have the strength to survive.

Animal breeders are always interested in variations, since these determine excellence of animals for food, fiber and work. Variations also determine breed differences. The breeder must know under what classification—qualitative or quantitative—each variant comes, since they have different types of transmission from parents to offspring. The following is a list of the commonly known variations, qualitative and quantitative:

Qualitative by a Single Element

Color—Cattle and Sheep
Horns—Cattle and Sheep
Ear Size—Cattle and Sheep
Abnormal Jaw—Cattle and Sheep

Quantitative by Degree

Neck length
Neck thickness
Shoulder size
Shoulder smoothness
Head size
Head shape
Wool length
Wool fineness
Wool density
Wool production
Wool uniformity
Flesh quality
Gaining rate
Growth rate
Adaptability
Temperament
Hair coat
Body weight
Milk production
Body type
Back length
Back straightness
Back thickness
Back smoothness
Loin variations same as back
Rump variations same as back
Hindquarter variations same as back
Rib spring
Rib depth
Rib closeness
Rib muscling
Leg size
Leg length
Leg straightness

There may be more of these traits

under each grouping, but the ones listed are those that are used most often in everyday livestock business.

There are two general classes of livestock: the purebred or registered group and the grade or commercial group. The color markings and horns (both qualitative characters) are variations that make breed classifications easy. The purebred registered animal and the commercial animal have wide variations in all other variables in the quantitative group. These are variations or differences in animals that determine their economic value. They are what we see in their outward appearance. Animals raised under the same conditions—that is on the same farm or ranch—have an equal chance for the development of these characters.

As a basis of selection, each animal has inherited the ability to develop the degree of excellence which it exhibits. That is, if a certain degree of excellence does not show in the animal, then it does not have any ability to transfer to its offspring much more of the variation than it shows itself. The degree of excellence of each character shown is a reliable indication of what can be expected in the average variation in the offspring when like animals are mated. The characters of both parents are averaged in the offspring.

In sheep improvement work, selection is the division of a herd into two, three,

or four parts according to productive value.

Such selection is based on the knowledge that offspring from sheep of certain levels of production will have the same average production as their parents. Selection is dependent upon the fact that offspring will always have productive distribution values in more or less normal frequencies. That is, 50 percent of the offspring will be above average in production value and 50 percent will be below average. So selective breeding can increase productive value, because animals that are above the average production of their parents may be selected as parents of a still more productive generation.

A Chain Reaction

Selective breeding is a continuous chain reaction. The speed of reaction or rate of increase in productive value is dependent upon the accuracy of selection of high-producing, above-average animals to be mated together, and the rapidity with which the breeding herd can be replaced with the younger stock.

Just how much each measurable character contributes to increased production must be known, if selection is to be accurate.

Body weight is a measurable character in sheep that contributes most to total value of lamb production, while length of wool, density of wool, and body weight are the chief factors in wool production.

Before sheep are sorted into productive groups, those that are unsound, or have characters that are definitely objectionable are eliminated. Unsound sheep have overshot or undershot jaws or black wool. Unsatisfactory characteristics that may be put up with under certain circumstances are wool blind-

ness, poor belly wool, hairy breeches, skin folds, black faces, and horns.

What about body type, kind of legs, shape of head, levelness of back, etc.? The scales will determine the best type. A good sheep is strong and active for its age, has a proper set of legs, a proper head, and strong back.

Uniform Fleeces

When selecting for the grade of wool, if you select for uniform fleeces, that is, the ones free from hairiness on the breeches and folds, you will be raising the best type and grade of wool, in the greatest amounts, for your particular condition.

Besides the selective mating program in the sheep operation, there should be one more group, a "corrective" mating group. Into this group go the highly productive ewes that have the objectionable characters listed above—those that are big and heavy-fleeced, with a high productive value, but with at least one undesirable character. These high producers provide a good foundation for productive offspring, and if bred to rams that are really good in the particular character the ewes are bad in, will, in almost one cross, correct this character.

Really, all selection does is to divide your herd into sub-herds of the same productive levels you may see in many of your neighbors' herds. The general productive value levels of your neighbors' herds may vary from high to low. You probably have sheep in your herd as good as your neighbor's best, or as poor as any in the neighbor herd. Selection within your own herd for levels of production value allows you to use the highly productive sheep to the greatest advantage. In New Mexico, we have used this advantage by selection of the top 10 percent producers to

raise replacement sires. These sires have another advantage that we can't buy; they have adaptability for a certain range feed, and climate and management are bred into them, because they are from the best-doing sheep raised in that particular environment or ranch.

Second Production Level

Our next level of productivity is made up of all sheep that have a range in production of average and above up to the 10 percent level selected in the above paragraph. Usually we make two more levels of production groups. The first one is made up of those sheep that are above the lowest 20 percent yet below the average.

If we use body weight as a character to select for in these groups, we will have a herd of range ewes with an average body weight of 120 pounds. The four groups would have body weights of about as follows: the top 10 percent, 135 pounds; the group of average and above, 125 pounds; third group, 114 pounds; and the low 20 percent, 108 pounds.

If we use clean fleece weight, and if the average for the whole herd is 4.5 pounds, our top 10 percent would be close to 5.5 pounds; the second group would be about 4.2 pounds; and the last 20 percent, 3.6 pounds.

There is, and always will be, discussion regarding the relative value in total income from a sheep between lamb and wool. In selecting ewes or rams for high productivity, how much emphasis should be placed on body weight for lamb production, and how much emphasis should be placed on wool or factors that determine amount of wool? If we use body-weight differences as a guide for differences in pounds of lamb produced, a reliable average may be found by multiplying the weight difference between individual ewes or rams by 30 percent. This gives a good estimate of the difference in pounds of lambs produced. For example, the above top 10 percent of ewes had a body weight of 135 pounds, and the average body weight of the whole herd was 120 pounds or 15 pounds less.

Increased Lamb Production

Multiplying 30 percent times 15 pounds gives 4.5 pounds. This 4.5 pounds can be the estimated increase in lamb produced per sheep by the top 10 percent group. If the price of lamb is 20 cents per pound, you have an added production value for lamb of 4.5 pounds x 20 cents, or 90 cents per ewe. Some experiments show that this lamb factor is 40 percent of the difference. (In the foregoing illustration, we have used 30 percent.) At least such a figure gives

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

AS professor of animal husbandry at New Mexico A & M, P. E. Neale has carried out a tremendous improvement program for the State's sheepmen. Most of the information carried in the accompanying article was given by Professor Neale in January in Las Vegas, Nevada, at the National Wool Growers Association convention.



P. E. NEALE

In Roswell, New Mexico in May, Professor Neale gave the first public demonstration of the new fleece squeezing machine which he invented. The machine is designed to take the guesswork out of determining the amount of clean wool in a fleece. The results have been checked against the standard scouring methods and the margin of error is not more than .27 of a pound. For all practical purposes, this satisfies the requirements for scaling any flock of sheep, since the error would be small and purely relative, still allowing spotting and the placement of the top producers in each flock.

Further information regarding the fleece squeezing machine may be obtained by writing the New Mexico A & M College, State College, New Mexico.

a basis for comparing the different weights of the ewes as they stand before you when you select them.

The wool value of the ewe as she stands before you is just the amount of clean wool she shears. There is no need for a production factor here, as you can measure her production. The top 10

percent ewes sheared 5.5 pounds of clean wool. If the price of one pound of clean wool is \$1.45, she has a total wool value above the average of the herd of $5.5 - 4.5 = 1 \text{ lb.} \times \$1.45 = \$1.45$ above the herd average.

Now add the 90-cent lamb advantage plus the \$1.45 wool advantage and get



The above photo shows a good place to open the fleece to measure for length and fineness. Other factors being equal, an added one-eighth inch in length makes an increase of .4 of a pound of grease wool.

a total productive value advantage for the top 10 percent of \$2.35 per sheep above the average of the herd. This is a measure of actual production value of the sheep at the time of selection and is the best guide you have of the average productive value of its offspring. If such a group of ewes are bred to equally productive rams, the offspring will have the same average productive value as the average of the two parents. When all the offspring values are lined up, there will be 50 percent above this average and 50 percent below this average. The top 10 percent of the offspring should weigh close to 150 pounds and have fleece weight of around 7 pounds.

Increase: How Far?

How long can this increase of productive value go on? Can it go on indefinitely, or will it reach a stopping place abruptly or slow up gradually? Animal breeders know that there is always a tendency to regress or fall back toward the average, regardless of the intensity of effort put on selection. There are a large number of factors that together determine production of body weight and wool.

The main general characters that can be measured and that influence amount of wool are the size of surface it grows on, and the thickness or density of the fibers. As long as each of these characters can be increased at an even rate, as is possible in low-producing sheep, increase in production will be of an even amount, and there will probably be no noticeable tendency for the offspring to regress toward the original average. If one of these helping characteristics gets out of line, possibly by being affected less by environmental conditions such as length of wool, and if it is built up more rapidly and out of proportion to the other supporting factors, it will reach its maximum build-up sooner and therefore not exert its original contribution to the average

PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION



ANNOUNCING: A new Sheep Department at Ogden

We are happy to announce that WALTER J. LOVELL is the new manager of the sheep department of Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Ogden, Utah. WALT has had many long years of experience at Ogden. He brings with him Dean M. Parker and Ira Lee Muir.

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Photographed in May.

My entry will be chosen from this flock of good, big, thrifty rams. We invite you to see them at the National . . .

C. N. Carlsen & Sons

OVID, IDAHO

increase, leaving only body surface and density to contribute to wool production. This slow-up may be interpreted as a regression towards the average.

This hypothesis brings up a very practical question: How much each of the factors contribute to a build-up in production? There have been varying results published on this subject, with considerable range. In New Mexico, we have more or less settled on the following (at least it seems to fit most of our sheep) conclusions:

8 pounds difference in **body weight** = .2 pound clean wool and 2.5 pound lamb. .13 inch difference in **wool length** = .2 pound clean wool until the length is .5 inch above staple length for a particular grade. For example, if staple grade of fine wool is 2.5 inches, then 3 inches and over appears to require about .4 of an inch difference to equal .2 pound clean wool. This may be because 4 inches of fine wool may be close to the limit of length of fine wool. There are some observations that show that other grades are similar.

140 units of **density difference** = .2 pound clean wool when determined by a density machine developed at New Mexico A&M College. Since we can not measure **body surface** quickly, we use body weight as a substitute for surface area. Thus we do not have a factor for body surface. We do have good indications that **skin folds** and **pin wrinkles**, which increase body surface wool growth, are important in increasing total clean wool on sheep of the same body weight, length of wool, and density. The exact amount has not yet been determined.

Grease-fleece weight effect on clean wool production is, of course, dependent on the shrinkage. With shrinkage at 60 percent and resultant 40 percent yield, it will require .5 pounds of fleece weight to equal .2 pounds clean wool.

Comparing range and ram lambs kept on the farm and fed to a rather high degree of condition for 10 months, we found the following effects because of environment on the main characters:

Fed rams had 23 percent heavier body weight

Fed rams had 33 percent more clean wool

Fed rams had 12 percent longer wool

Fed rams had 8 units less density

Face covering and skin folds showed little if any difference.

To sum up the foregoing discussion, we can group the economic factors and what affects them as follows:

Face covering—practically all inheritance.

Skin folds—practically all inheritance.

Length of wool—inheritance, some nutrition.

Density—inheritance, number of follicles developed, weight for age, variations in weight of mature sheep, nutrition.

Body weight—inheritance, nutrition, strength of various body structures, adaptability to use kind of feed, kind of climate and management.

Clean wool—inheritance, body size, length wool, density wool, body weight, nutrition, uniformity of wool covering, size of fibers, strength of wool, health, management, adaptability, climate.

If we refer to the results of the ram test, we see that clean wool production was the character most affected by change in nutrition, environment, and management, followed by body weight, length (with much less effect), and then the lack of effect on skin fold and face covering. These data prove the reasonable fact that a character such as a clean wool, dependent on a large number of supporting characters, is most greatly affected when under environmental conditions that have an effect on each of the supporting characters. Thus, the breeder who wants to simplify selection to a single factor that will have the most overall good effect has an indication of which one to choose. The choice is undoubtedly clean wool production, since it is dependent in a certain degree on practically all the desirable characters in a sheep. Body size or weight would be next in order, followed by density of wool, then length, face covering, folds, in that order.

The breeder also finds out what combination of two, three, or four characters to use for greatest improvement.

What Character to Use

Our greatest problem is what char-



This machine was developed to give a quick accurate estimate of clean wool at shearing time. It only takes one minute to get a relative clean wool measure of each sheep. The wool is not disturbed in any way and can be sacked and sold as usual.

Our Suffolks



are the type that will produce profits for you. Our breeding program brought us the top Suffolk ewe award at the 1956 Golden Spike Livestock Show. Watch for our quality Suffolk offerings at the leading sales this year.

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Consign those good Range Rams to this 9th Annual Sale held in the heart of the sheep range of Western Colorado and Eastern Utah at . . .

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SUFFOLKS

Yes sir, Suffolks are the answer to that profit-making problem. We raise big, growthy rams that will produce the money-making lambs you like.

LOOK OVER BOTH HOWLAND CONSIGNMENTS TO THE NATIONAL RAM SALE.

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CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

This Ram Looks Good —



As A Good Hampshire Should

One of our yearling rams for 1957. We'll be at Ogden with 2 singles and a pen of 5.

Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires

Jerome, Idaho

The National Lamb Market

is based on
DENVER

so why not keep the lamb market strong by shipping to be sold for your account to . . .



MIKE HAYES

Union Stockyards - - - Denver, Colorado

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SUFFOLKS

Lambs grading Choice and Prime are sired by superior Suffolk rams. See my consignment of husky, range-raised Suffolks at the National:

- 1 STUD • 5 REGISTERED
- 5 RANGE

ROY C. BLAKLEY

CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

acter or combination of characters to use when we want to select for a certain number of sheep or a certain percentage of a certain herd.

We have to have a place to start from in any selection, that is, some ideal picture, opinion or definite figure. In animal breeding, we are most interested in improving what we have. The best and only representative place to start from, therefore, is the average of what we have. All frequency distributions are measured from the average.

A sheep breeder or any other animal or plant breeder measures his success or failure by comparing results to the original average, and measures his chances of further improvement by the offsprings' range in distribution from their average. A wide range from the average allows for a more extreme selection that will produce offspring with greater advances in the character or characters needed for improvement.

In a normal frequency curve, there are always much fewer numbers of individuals with a wide range from the average, and a large number of individuals in the groups with a small range from the average. For example, if we use body weights of ewes within a single herd, the average body weight of the whole herd being 120 pounds, we would expect the following range and number for each 5-pound difference in a group of 256 ewes:

1 ewe	at 140 pounds
8 ewes	at 135 pounds
28 ewes	at 130 pounds
56 ewes	at 125 pounds
70 ewes	at 120 pounds
56 ewes	at 115 pounds
28 ewes	at 110 pounds
8 ewes	at 105 pounds
1 ewe	at 100 pounds

There are more (70) in the 120-pound average group, 56 in the next groups each way from the average (125 pounds and 115 pounds). When we get out to the extreme range from the average group, there is only one that weighs 140 pounds and one that weighs 100 pounds. This scarcity of extremes slows up progress in changing production because a breeder can not get enough of them to reproduce large quantities of replacement animals. If he does not select these extremes and make the best possible use of them by mating to animals as good or better, he will lose the chance of producing still better extremes. That is, an extreme mated to an average or below average has little or no chance of producing an animal as good as itself. If it is mated to one as extreme as itself, it has a high probability of producing an animal that is as extreme from itself as it was extreme in the group it was produced from.

Selective Mating

This is what we in New Mexico call selective mating. We select these extreme ewes and mate them to the extreme rams to produce more extremes. Our "extremest" extremes, which are the top 10 percent of the ewes and rams, we use to produce sires for the whole herd. For example, using the 120 pound average of the above example, we would take all the ewes in the 140-pound and 135-pound groups and the largest ones in the 130- to 135-pound group if the average of all our ewes was 120 pounds. The average of this selected group of 10 percent extremes would be close to 138 pounds. If these ewes were mated to rams of the same extreme weight, we would expect them to produce ewes of the following ranges in weights:

1 ewe	at 168 pounds
8 ewes	at 163 pounds
28 ewes	at 158 pounds
56 ewes	at 143 pounds
70 ewes	at 138 pounds
56 ewes	at 132 pounds
28 ewes	at 127 pounds
8 ewes	at 122 pounds
1 ewe	at 117 pounds

If, as some people say, you should put your best on the poorest to improve them and we mated these 10 percent, 138-pound extremes to the lowest 10 percent extremes which weigh on the average 104 pounds, we should get the following weight ranges:

1 ewe	at 141 pounds
8 ewes	at 136 pounds
28 ewes	at 131 pounds
56 ewes	at 126 pounds
70 ewes	at 121 pounds
56 ewes	at 116 pounds
28 ewes	at 111 pounds
8 ewes	at 106 pounds
1 ewe	at 101 pounds

This is practically the same distribution of weights we had in the herd before we started selection, and we have developed no extremes for a continued build-up of a regular production increase. The value of selective mating, of selected production groups, is dependent upon keeping each production group on a definite different production level. Whenever the production levels become the same, you have either reached the limits of usefulness of selection or you have not done a good job of selection. When you do not produce any more extremes, you can not hope to continue increasing production. The closer you get to uniformity, the less your chances are for increasing production. Uniformity eliminates extremes.

LUNG WORMS

by AARON GOLDBERG*

THE thread lungworm (*Dictyocaulus filaria*), the hair lungworm (*Muelierius capillaris*), and the red lungworm (*Protostrongylus rufescens*) are serious parasites of sheep and goats in the United States. The first two species are widespread. The red lungworm occurs sporadically.

The thread lungworm causes more sickness and death than the other two species. Lambs and kids seem to be more susceptible to it than older animals are. Some mature sheep and goats acquire resistance to it after recovery from an attack, and others apparently have a natural resistance to it. In sections where the thread lungworm is a disease factor, the use of naturally resistant animals for breeding may be desirable.

Lambs less than six months old usually do not have serious infections of hair lungworm.

Thread lungworms are white, up to four inches long, and as thick as coarse thread. When the air passages of the lungs of infected animals are opened at autopsy soon after death, the worms can be seen wriggling about.

The female worms deposit their eggs in the lungs, where they hatch. The larvae are coughed up or carried up in mucus, swallowed, and passed onto the pasture with the droppings.

After a week's development on the ground, if temperature and moisture are favorable, the larvae reach the stage that is infective to the host.

Low temperatures delay development. Drying destroys the preinfective larvae. The infective larvae are more resistant to unfavorable influences and many remain viable on pastures for at least several weeks.

In favorable conditions the larvae migrate onto herbage and are swallowed by grazing sheep and goats. The larvae also may be swallowed with water. Once they get to the intestine, they penetrate its delicate membrane, enter the lymph system, and reach the abdominal lymph glands, where further development occurs.

*Aaron Goldberg is a parasitologist in the Helminth Parasite Section, Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch, Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville.

About a week after infection, the young worms are carried by the blood stream to the lungs. Prenatal infection of lambs may occur when the larvae migrate from the placental blood vessels of the fetus. The larvae migrate in the lungs from the blood vessels to the air passages. They are still small at this time; they develop to maturity while they are in the lungs. The worms reach fertile maturity, and the new generation of larvae they produce is usually first found on the droppings about five weeks after infection.

The irritation of the mucous membrane of the air passages by the worms produces an inflammation, which may cause excessive amounts of a watery, straw-colored fluid and of mucus to form. The mucus and fluid sometimes contain traces of blood. Pus also forms. In massive infections, the air passages may be packed with worms. This blockage at times causes death by suffocation.

Coughing may begin 17 days after infection. The cough is usually strong and harsh in light infections, but in heavy infections it may be soft or absent. If the animal does not succeed in expelling the worms and fluid, affected areas of lung tissue collapse, become consolidated and of fleshy consistency, and sometimes atrophy. Considerable portions of the lungs may thus be rendered functionless. To get enough air, the animal breathes rapidly and sometimes keeps its mouth open and its neck extended.

Marked coughing may result in emphysema, the enlargement, and at times rupture, of some of the remaining functional alveoli, or air cells. The animal becomes weak, is not inclined to feed, and loses weight. The condition may lead to extensive pneumonia, sometimes complicated by the invasion of the tissues by bacteria, and death. Because the blood has too little oxygen, the skin often becomes blue just before death.

The hair lungworm is one-half inch to one inch long and as thick as a fine hair. It occurs embedded in the tissues of the lungs and is easily overlooked in casual postmortem examination. The presence of the worms is frequently indicated by slightly raised, yellowish-

gray or greenish-gray areas, about one-fourth inch of one inch in diameter, on the surface of the lung. The deeper lesions are detected less readily. The lesions contain adults, eggs, larvae, and usually dead tissue and pus.

The eggs are deposited in the lungs and the larvae reach the pasture in the same way as thread lungworm larvae.

Unlike the thread lungworm, the hair lungworm does not have a direct life history—an intermediate host is required. The larva must enter the tissues of any several different species of small land snails and slugs, where it develops in about two weeks to the stage that is infective to the final host. It may remain viable in the intermediate host for many months, and infection of the final host occurs when the snail or slug is swallowed by the grazing animal. The larvae are released in the process of digestion and reach the lungs in the same manner as the thread lungworm. The worms develop to maturity and their larvae are usually first recoverable from the droppings about six weeks after infection.

Although symptoms are not marked, the worms cause the destruction of lung tissue. The lungs are permeated in severe infections with nodular lesions, which result from body's attempts to wall off affected tissue and parasites by surrounding them with fibrous connective tissue. The infection results in a catarrhal lobular pneumonic condition, contributes to the debilitation of the animal, and opens the way for invasion by bacteria.

The red lungworm is reddish about one inch to 2.5 inches long, and as thick as a hair. Usually it occurs in the medium and smaller air passages.

Its life history is like that of the hair lungworm. It seems to require a longer period and warmer conditions during the development of its larval stages than the other species of lungworms. Unlike the hair lungworm, it can use only a few species of snails as intermediate hosts. Such factors may account for its sporadic distribution.

Symptoms are usually not marked in animals infected with the red lungworm. When the worms are present in considerable numbers, they may cause pathological conditions similar to those produced by the thread lungworm.

900 RAMS

All Breeds

"Every Ram Individually Inspected"

Montana Ram Sale
Miles City

Eastern Montana Fairgrounds

September 19

Sponsored by the
MONTANA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Helena, Montana



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WRITE TO THE:

NEW TEMPLE TAGS . . .

. . . THE COLORED PLASTIC EAR TAGS
THEY TELL YOU . . .

- AGE by using a different color each year.
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Diagnosis of lungworm infections often can be made readily by floating a few fresh droppings in a small amount of water and examining the water for larvae, after about 15 minutes, with a dissecting microscope. The larvae occur in the mucous layer surrounding the pellets and migrate into the water. Lungworm larvae are the only kinds that may occur in fresh droppings of sheep and goats.

The larva of the thread lungworm, the largest of the lungworm larvae, has a cuticular knob at the anterior end of the body and a blunt tail.

The larva of the hair lungworm, the smallest of the three species, has a sinuous, sharply pointed tail with a short, dorsal, subterminal cuticular spine.

The larva of the red lungworm is intermediate in size. It has a sharply pointed, straight tail.

No satisfactory medicinal treatment for the destruction of thread lungworms is known. Inhalants and intratracheal injections of various drugs have been tried, but frequently they are more injurious than beneficial to the host and they are hard to give.

The hair lungworm can be killed by an intramuscular injection of emetine hydrochloride, but such a treatment should be administered by a veterinarian. Emetine hydrochloride is a potent drug, and an overdose may result in serious damage or death. Care must be used to keep it from contact with the eyes, as it is highly irritant. It should not be used near shearing time because it may cause sheep to shed.

The following measures are especially important in minimizing lungworm infection. The use of wet areas for pastures should be avoided as they are favorable habitats for the development of the thread lungworm larva and the intermediate hosts of the hair lungworm and the red lungworm.

It is desirable to rotate animals to clean pastures whenever practicable.

The use of dry feed, in racks designed to prevent contamination with droppings, and uncontaminated water will minimize the acquisition of parasites.

Sick animals and heavily infected ones should be kept from contaminating pastures with their droppings. They should be removed to dry lots to prevent additional infection with lungworms.

An adequate diet, and removal of gastrointestinal parasites by anthelmintics, remedies for worm infections, are deemed to be of considerable value in building up the vigor of the animal and consequently counteracting the effects of lungworm infection.

The National Wool Grower

COLUMBIA MEETING

(Continued from page 13)

Wolf, Wyoming and Leonard Sipperly, Tuscarora, New York, were reelected to the Board. Clarence Anderson, Newell, South Dakota and Ray Brown, Bozeman, Montana are new directors. Everett Vannorsdel was elected president and Don Marquiss, vice-president.

An out-door picnic, sheep camp style, with lamb-stew and coffee served from a sheep wagon on Cromwell Island, to which we were taken by ferry boat, was the final event on the program.

We all left with regret, but with Ernie White's prophecy in mind—that all who go to Flathead Lake once will return. And I, for one, hope that it will come true.



WOOL FOR EVERYONE

Saucer-Sized Fashion

"JET AGE" STYLING IN VIRGIN WOOL . . . Here's 1957's newest look for the up-to-date saucer-sized fashion plate. The year's important all-wool fabric still comes from a time-honored fiber almost as old as mankind—but its new lightness in weight, many of its novelty textures, and the styling expression it is now receiving from leading children's wear designers are all as brightly new as the Nike missile. This Jet Age Junior fashion by Claire McCardell makes the point in whisper-weight wool jersey. Sparkling fresh in design, this ensemble merges a wide-flinging reversible cape, with an "under-jumper" or high-cut rompers, softly bloused and "brass-buttoned" to wide shoulder straps. Cape is navy on one side; bright "apple red" on the other. "Camisole" rompers button at each side with single row of brass discs from waist to leg ending. Cape has matching bright buttons across the

shoulders and is cut to narrow "V" at throat line. Hooded white wool jersey blouse, handkerchief-light in weight, tucks into romper waistline, goes beneath shoulder straps and appears in high-throated dramatic contrast against navy cape. A stunning and practical fashion for wear Summer through Fall for young ladies who like their fashions as fresh and new as tomorrow morning's headlines.

Beef Promotion Act Conflicts with USDA

THE Beef Promotion Act passed by the Utah State Legislature last spring has been declared in conflict with regulations set up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Utah Act authorized marketing agencies to deduct 10 cents per head from the sale price of all cattle and calves. The money was to be used by the Utah Cattlemen's Association in financing a beef promotion program.

While the Utah Act went into effect on May 14, no deductions have been made because of the apparent conflict with USDA regulations.

Under the Packers and Stockyards Act, before deductions of this kind can be made, the shipper has to file a signed statement with the marketing agency authorizing the deduction.

If any of the meat promotion bills now before Congress which would authorize deductions by marketing agencies of amounts not to exceed 10 cents per head for cattle and calves and 5 cents per head for sheep, lambs and swine, finally become law, the State promotion laws may be declared valid if they conform to that law.

SOUTH DAKOTA SALES

The Dakota-Minnesota Columbia Association announces sales as follows: (All sales start at 7 p.m.)

September 6 at Emmetsburg, Iowa
September 9 at Worthington, South Dakota
September 23 at Jamestown, North Dakota
September 30 at Huron, South Dakota

PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS

Ronald V. Hogg of Salem, Oregon, was elected president of the Pacific Wool Growers at a Board meeting held on July 17 at the Portland office of the wool cooperative. Mr. Hogg is a prominent sheep breeder of Marion County, and is national president of the American Hampshire Association. Lou Levy, general manager of the Cunningham Sheep Company of Pendleton, Oregon,

and R. A. Ward, of Portland, were elected vice presidents.

Board members elected to the Executive Committee, in addition to President Hogg, are: C. M. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon; Robert Campbell, Chehalis, Washington; Floyd Edwards, Albany, Oregon; and Clyde Story, Goldendale, Washington.

REX Wheat Germ Oil

Settle Ewes Promptly

More—Earlier Lambs

Less Dead Lambs

Guaranteed or money back

Write for
Bulletin No. 7

VIOLIN

MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

Prevents and cures
"stiff lamb disease"

A SUFFOLK HERITAGE—

In 1957, we will once again sell some of the nation's top yearling rams. These rams have been bred through the years from leading herds in both the U. S. and Canada.

L. R. Steadman

SANDY, R. D. 1

UTAH



SUFFOLKS

See my entries at the National Ram Sale. These QUALITY RAMS will produce those POUNDS of LAMB you want.

- One Stud
- One Pen Registered
- One Pen Range Rams

C. F. BURGER

PAYETTE, IDAHO



COLORADO PRESIDENT VOICES THANKS FOR PRIVILEGE

THIS probably will be the last time that I'll have the privilege of trying to write something for the President's Page of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. By the time this is published the Colorado Convention will be a matter of record and, as it is the custom in our association to change presidents every two years, someone else will assume the duties as well as the privileges that I have had for the last two years.

These past two years in which I have served have surely been a period in which I have had a variety of experiences, most of them very enjoyable. This is a job that requires a lot of your own time and money as well as having a lot of work and worry attached to it. But I feel that the friends I have made, the different people I have met and come in contact with from all over the country, as well as the different experiences that I have had as president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association have been worth far more to me than what I have put into it. It is indeed a privilege to serve as your State Association President; not too many have that privilege. I only hope that in some small way I have been able to help those who gave me this opportunity.

At this time (July 13), we still have a lot of snow in the mountains and the streams are still very high. It looks as if we will not get to go to the high country before the first of August; we usually go around the tenth of July. This is two weeks later than we have ever been; but the feed is the best that I have ever seen on our spring and fall range. Normally we couldn't stay on our spring and fall range until the first of August; nature seems to have a way



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide
California



Chester Price
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Hughes
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Howard Flitner
Wyoming

of rather balancing things up. But it surely is going to be a short season in the high country.

—Chester Price, President
Colorado Wool Growers Association

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INCREASE LAND HOLDINGS

THERE are many ideas on how our public lands should be administered and to what uses they should be put.

Government agencies are steadily enlarging their public land holdings which are to be reserved for one specific use, with little or no regard for other uses or public interests.

Special interest groups are pushing for large areas of public lands to be set aside for one specific use (such as wilderness areas). Some may argue that wilderness areas are for everyone. I maintain that they are for a few people that want to travel by horseback or by foot where there are no roads or improvements, thereby excluding the general public who do not have the time and means to gain access to these lands by these methods.

We have heard much of multiple use of public lands, and multiple use in the true sense of the word is what we should have. Our public lands have located upon them a large part of our natural resources. These natural resources are a most important factor that make this a great Nation.

I realize that Government departments, such as the Defense Department

and Atomic Energy Commission, must have lands upon which to erect installations, but it is up to the people to see that our public lands are not wasted by Government agencies and that lands reserved for specific uses are held to a minimum.

—Andrew D. Little, President
Idaho Wool Growers Association

MEAGER PROFITS MAKE INCENTIVE PAYMENTS VITAL

FORTY-FIVE years ago, or in 1912, it took \$1 to \$4 to keep a breeding ewe one year, depending in what part of the country and under what conditions one was operating. Anyway, the net earnings on each ewe were the same, and that is, meager. Since then the number of bands of sheep and the size of the bands one man can run have shrunk with shrinking ranges. So now in 1957, it costs from \$10 to \$20 per breeding ewe per year. And in spite of the most efficient management which returns a large gross income, the net earnings are still meager or non-existent.

It is, therefore, important for every wool grower in the country to work for the extension of the National Wool Act in its entirety. The incentive provision of the Act may keep you from using red ink.

—Henry Wahlfeldt, President
Western South Dakota Sheep
Growers Association

POTENTIAL GRASS FIRES WORRY OREGON RANCHERS

PERHAPS the most common point of conversation in and around the range country of Oregon is the present extreme danger of fire.

Above normal precipitation last fall and again this spring culminated in making one of the best grass years in more than a decade in the low and intermediate ranges.

The ensuing two months will keep stockmen, townspeople, BLM and forest personnel on the alert. Vigilance on the part of all citizens is keener today than ever before. For example, the BLM has designated fire wardens in every section of the country. These wardens are principally ranchers. Some are equipped with radios and all are furnished with equipment for a small contingent of men.

Most of the districts have conducted fire-fighting schools for designated wardens and any other persons interested. The response has been encouraging.

Until the coolness of early fall and the sprinkle of rain once again appear, sometime in October we hope, everyone in this range country will be keeping their fingers crossed. Little good comes from devastating fires which consume the very thing in the nature of grass and shrubs which affords the stockmen the necessary feed to place meat and wool on the market for the consuming public.

—Julian Arrien, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

FREIGHT RATE INJUSTICES COULD HURT INDUSTRY

WE are very pleased with the action of the Executive Committee in requesting a suspension of the authorized reduced westbound freight rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products scheduled to become effective August 15, 1957, without a comparable reduction in the rates on live animals.

Over the years, market prices and values of commodities have benefited through the area and location of production. Complementing this situation, freight rates and freight differentials have influenced livestock prices to a great extent, and values have been determined by areas of production and freight rates. To change the rates on meat and packinghouse products without a corresponding reduction in livestock rates will throw the entire delicately balanced markets out of plumb. Lower rates on meat and packinghouse products will attract livestock

to the favored points, and if this develops to an increased volume, a lower price for livestock will prevail with the surplus developed, to the detriment of the livestock industry and with a benefit to the favored packers where the reduced rate is enjoyed.

Such change in rates for livestock products could seriously affect livestock interests and particularly feeders of lambs throughout the western area. We have urged the Governor of the State of Utah, the Public Service Commission, the livestock associations, and the Chamber of Commerce, to ask for suspension in order to avoid what might be almost a catastrophe, not only to the livestock industry, but packinghouse interests. The present fresh meat rates are approximately 150 percent of the livestock rates and the packinghouse product rates approximately 125 percent of the livestock rates. The new proposal would reduce these rates to approximately 120 percent of the livestock rates and thus distort the entire field of livestock prices.

While it is difficult for the lay members or producers of livestock to interest themselves in freight rate problems, consideration to this one should be given in the interest of maintaining stability.

—J. R. Broadbent, President
Utah Wool Growers Association

NATIONAL WOOL ACT PROVES VERY SUCCESSFUL

IN the months to come, much will be said and written about the Wool Act and the ASPC program. Some of it will be derogatory but most of it will be complimentary. It will have to be because of the job which both are doing for the sheep industry.

Our incentive checks will be out in this State in about a week, according to our State ASC Office. This money in the State of Washington has prevented wholesale liquidation of our flocks. Profit, after all, is the greatest spur to increased lamb and wool production.

Some have been wondering if our advertising campaign is effective. Many of these skeptics feel that in one year of operation, the promotion program should alter the whole market picture. While this isn't possible, there are several cases where there have been some outstanding results. One such instance occurred in Portland, Oregon, the week of July 11.

To start the story I shall quote from the Government report of July 11, 1957 issued at Portland, Oregon.

"The salable supply for four days numbered 7,165 sheep. This was the

largest four-day supply since 1939 when official records went on a salable instead of total basis. Prices on spring lambs opened the week 50 cents to \$1 higher and even with the larger run managed to close the week, 50 cents higher!"

Portland, like any other market, usually is drastically lower on greatly increased supplies. This week, however, was the week which was picked to break the advertising campaign in the Portland area and in the Seattle-Tacoma area. With the Portland livestock market supplying the greater portion of the lambs for the areas, this promotion could not have been timed more exactly. In some cases the packers were short on re-orders but by and large there was suf-

1957

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

August 14-15: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

Conventions and Meetings

August 6-8: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Casper, Wyoming.
August 6-8: California Wool Growers' Convention, Stockton, California.
October 4-5: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
November 7-9: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
November 10-12: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 17-19: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise, Idaho.
December 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.
December 4-6: Montana Wool Growers' Convention,* January 4-6, 1958: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 5-8, 1958: American National Cattleman's Convention, Oklahoma City, Okla.
January 20-23, 1958: National Wool Growers' Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

Sales

August 6: Ram Sale Show, Yakima, Washington.
August 7: Washington Ram Sale, Yakima, Washington.
August 7: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
August 12: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
August 14-15: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
September 6-7: Utah State Suffolk Sheep Show and Sale, Nephi, Utah.
September 14: Idaho Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 19: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
September 24-25: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
September 25: Idaho Purebred Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
September 26: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
September 26: National Columbia Sheep Sale, Chillicothe, Missouri.
September 30: Valley Livestock Auction Co. Range Ram Sale, Grand Junction, Colorado.
October 11: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Shows

November 1-10: Grand National L. S. Exposition, San Francisco, California.
November 15-26: Golden Spike National L. S. Show, Ogden, Utah.
November 29-December 4: Great Western L. S. Show, Los Angeles, California.
November 29-December 7: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
January 18-19, 1958: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
*Place to be announced.

ficient supply available, and it was consumed.

This is the kind of help that we growers can really understand and it is the kind of help for which the program was designed. Greater profit will bring the increased wool production deemed so vital to our country.

A kind of P.S. to this letter: It also shows what can be done with advertising. If the packer, who traditionally is the producer's salesman, is unable or unwilling to do the job, then it is up to the producer to do it, in spite of what some agricultural interests are saying.

—George K. Hislop, President
Washington Wool Growers
Association

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Dr. Don Paarlberg, a former professor at Purdue University and since 1953 Assistant to Secretary Benson, has been named by President Eisenhower to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. Earl L. Butz who resigned last month.

Dedicated to expanding the demand for lamb and wool

ASPC Lamb Campaign Hits High Gear in Nine Major Markets

PROMOTION and advertising of lamb and wool has hit high gear in July in nine of the promotion cities—Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, and Chicago, with Milwaukee set to start in early August.

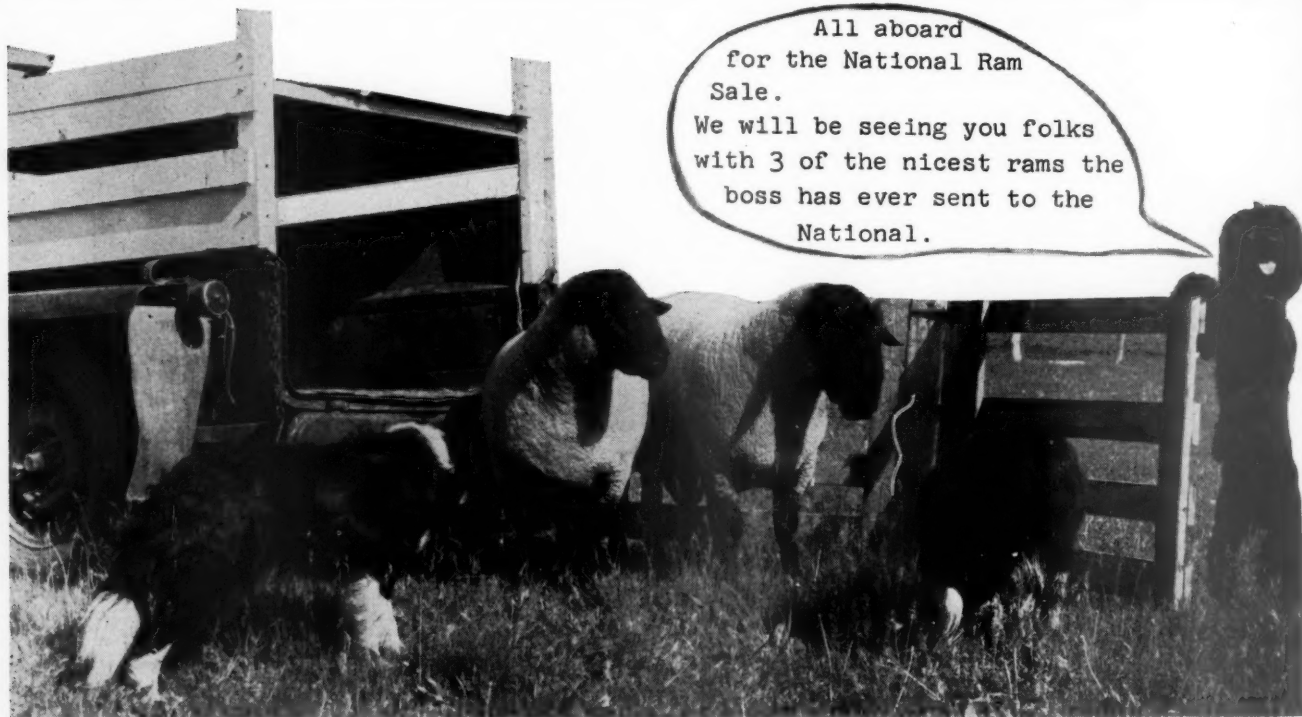
Preliminary reports indicate an enthusiastic reception of the new program by packers and retailers. Dinner meetings were held in Seattle and Portland for packer representatives and retail meat buyers to acquaint them with the program of advertising. In Los Angeles, because of the size of the city and its widespread business district, personal contact was made with most packers and major chain stores by the director of advertising, advertising agency men and the ASPC lamb merchandising field man.

Almost without exception the packers and retailers were enthusiastic about the ASPC's new program of advertising.

The ads, which feature lamb recipes, will be used by many retail stores as display material in the stores. They were particularly pleased with the new full-page color ads which will be run in the metropolitan newspapers at intervals during the advertising effort. In Los Angeles, for example, a major retail chain will use the color ads in all of their 230 district stores as further inducement for consumers to buy lamb. A packer representative in the Northwest said the ASPC's current program is one of the greatest he has ever seen.

To assure cooperation of all advertising media being used—newspapers, radio and television—the ASPC is obtaining written commitments from these media concerning the help they will give in promoting the program to retailers. Special emphasis is being placed on obtaining tie-in advertising by retailers with the ASPC program.

MEANWHILE, KENTUCKY'S LO-CAL lamb promotion for the month of



M. W. Becker

36

Rupert, Idaho

The National Wool Grower

July was given a rousing send-off by State and local officials. The ASPC is lending assistance in this locally sponsored promotion to encourage greater consumption of lamb by Kentuckians by supplying a lamb merchandising man to contact packers and retailers in the larger Kentucky cities. Eugene Blish, a recent addition to the ASPC field staff, is working with the Kentucky Lamb Promotion Committee in boosting consumption of lamb.

THE ASPC'S HOME ECONOMISTS in the promotion cities have increased the tempo of their activities as the new programs are launched. In addition, they are conducting their regular promotion activities among women's groups to create greater interest in lamb. Mrs. Sybil Shearer of Portland made converts to lamb among the younger set when she conducted cooking classes on lamb for more than 1,000 young 4-H girls at Oregon State College in Corvallis. Almost half of the girls had never tasted lamb before the 4-H summer school, at which Mrs. Shearer made certain they all not only tasted lamb, but were given tips on how to prepare and serve it. This is just one of many cases where the consumer service department's home economists spread the word about lamb to homemakers and prospective homemakers.

TWO NEW MEMBERS have been added to the ASPC lamb merchandising staff. Eugene Blish of Denver has been hired to work the Denver, Salt Lake City and Houston market areas. Blish, a native of Denver, has had 20 years' experience in selling, merchandising, sales management and general business administration. His experience includes direct sales contact with all major food chains, wholesale grocers and independent groups. Blish is married and has four children.

Handling the Chicago and Milwaukee lamb merchandising program will be Erich Rohlwing, who, for the past 16 years, has been with the American Meat Institute as head meat field merchandiser. Rohlwing joined the ASPC on July 8 after the AMI had disbanded its merchandising and advertising program. Rohlwing has traveled throughout the U. S. contacting packers and retailers. Mr. and Mrs. Rohlwing live in Chicago.

Other members of the ASPC staff have been working the various promotion cities or attending wool grower meetings. Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, director of Consumer Service, and Ted Gomolak, ASPC advertising director, in mid-July were in Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore to launch the new advertising program, and Dick Biglin, information director, attended the Arizona Wool Growers meeting at Flagstaff on July 9th. J. M. (Casey) Jones,

executive secretary, is scheduled to address the Colorado Wool Growers at Glenwood Springs on July 23-25. ASPC President G. N. Winder will attend the California Wool Growers convention August 7 and 8 at Stockton.

WOOL PROMOTION IS BEING intensified as the swing from summer to fall and winter clothing takes place. Since the start of the spring selling season, with accent on the new "air-conditioned" worsteds, the all-wool tropicals have sold very well. Now promotion on wool is swinging to the fall and winter fashions for men, women and children. As a merchandising

aid to retailers, the Wool Bureau has designed a new sales training kit called "Wool on Parade." The ASPC will begin its wool advertising for the new season in August, with emphasis on American-made wools. The late summer and fall program will launch the biggest wool advertising and promotion program in the history of the sheep industry. The program is being conducted in cooperation with the Wool Bureau and other allied wool groups.

Directors of the ASPC will conduct their semi-annual meeting at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver on September 16 and 17.

OREGON GIRLS LEARN HOW TO COOK LAMB



OREGON 4-H girls know much more about lamb than they did prior to a four-day summer school at Oregon State College in Corvallis.

Mrs. Sybil Shearer of Portland, home economist for the American Sheep Producers Council, conducted lamb cookery demonstrations for more than a thousand 4-H girls attending the summer school. Almost half of those taking part in the school had never tasted lamb before. Only two, after tasting lamb, said they "did not care for it."

During the cooking demonstrations, Mrs. Shearer prepared lamb loaves and barbecued riblets as taste samples for the 4-H'ers. In addition, she presented a 22-film slide program on lamb cuts and how to prepare and serve them.

The lamb cooking demonstration at Corvallis is one of many conducted by the home economists of the ASPC in the various promotion areas throughout the country. Similar programs are presented for schools and colleges and various women's groups to encourage greater consumption of lamb.

As a Sheepman, You Should be Familiar With Death Tax Problems of Stockmen

This is the first of two installments. The second portion will be carried in the September issue. Clip and save this article for future information.

by **STEPHEN H. HART, WILLIAM D. EMBREE, JR., and CLAUDE M. MAER JR.,**

Denver, Colorado attorneys, National Live Stock Tax Committee

IN recent years and particularly since World War II, Federal estate and State inheritance taxes have become an item of major concern to stockmen. The Federal estate tax is applied to the entire taxable estate of a deceased person with graduated rates beginning at 3 percent for the first \$5,000, rapidly progressing to 30 percent on that part of the taxable estate between \$100,000 and \$250,000, reaching 39 percent on the value of estates over \$1,000,000, and ultimately 77 percent on the value of estates over \$10,000,000. The taxable estate is the value of all assets owned by the decedent, less his debts, administration expenses, the marital deduction (i.e., value of property left to decedent's spouse up to one-half of gross estate), and an exemption of \$60,000. This tax must be paid in cash within 15 months after death, at which time a detailed estate tax return must be filed.

Most State inheritance taxes are computed on a different basis from the Federal, but with practically the same end result, although the rates are usually substantially lower. The inheritance tax is computed on the actual amount left to each beneficiary. In other words, the inheritance tax is a tax upon the transfer to each recipient and not upon the whole net taxable estate as such. Many States allow a discount if the inheritance taxes are paid in cash within six months after death. The Federal estate tax allows a credit for State inheritance taxes paid, which is frequently sufficient to absorb the full State tax. For this reason, State inheritance taxes, as contrasted to the Federal estate tax, are often of little practical significance.

Taxes Based on Assets

Both estate and inheritance taxes are based upon the value of the decedent's

assets as of the date of his death. If the decedent's estate so elects at the time of filing the estate tax return, the valuation of all assets in the estate can be made as of one year after death, or, if the assets are disposed of prior to one year after death, their value at the time of disposition. Many States permit a similar option in computing inheritance taxes. This is called the optional valuation date and may be quite beneficial in saving taxes if death occurred during times of high prices closely followed by a severe decline. Because State inheritance tax provisions vary a great deal from State to State, the discussion which follows will be based largely on Federal estate laws and regulations.

Since estate and inheritance taxes are computed upon values as of death or the optional valuation date, one of the most important problems in keeping these taxes at a minimum is the valuation of the specific assets in the decedent's estate. The estates of most stockmen will contain a substantial interest in land, in one form or another, and the valuation of land is one of the most difficult kind of valuation problems because of the unique nature of each ranch. That is, each ranch is separate and distinct from all others, and its market price cannot be related directly to the market price of any other without adjustments having to be made for differences in location and character.

Methods of Land Valuation

The most common method of land valuation is an appraisal by real estate agents and brokers. Unfortunately, the ordinary appraisal by a real estate agent is often an inflated value used for establishing an offering price which is intended to be discounted if an actual sale is made. This type of appraisal may result in an excessively high valuation. On the other hand, in almost every area, there are competent experts who concentrate on the appraisal of real properties, and who can furnish valuations which are sound and realistic. Full-time appraisers used by insurance companies can often do a good job in this field.

A realistic appraisal of ranch lands,

in the West anyway, is an appraisal based upon the number of animal units a given parcel of land can carry. Because of the varying soil and moisture conditions, acreage as such means very little, but the carrying capacity is very important. A computation of carrying capacity also follows closely general range conditions, so that in years of drouth when carrying capacity is sharply reduced, the valuation of the land should be correspondingly reduced. There is a rule of thumb in many areas in the West that land should not cost more than the livestock it will support. Thus, a rough value can be computed readily for a given ranch if its carrying capacity is known, plus the going price in the area of the livestock carried. This method is sometimes used by the Government estate tax agents in computing estate tax values, and can be made to give reasonable results if the proper figures are employed.

Sales of other land in the vicinity have a great influence on the valuation of adjoining tracts which is sometimes unfortunate, for in recent years some fantastically high land prices have been established. However, if the representatives of the stockman's estate keep plugging away at the realistic approach of carrying capacity, current livestock values and range conditions, the effect of purchases of adjoining tracts by outsiders often uninformed as to true values, can be counteracted to a certain extent.

One of the problems largely peculiar to the Western States is the valuation of Government leases, which, for practical purposes, often go with the key adjacent fee lands. Although the custom varies in different areas, as a practical matter these Government leases do have a value which is reflected in the purchase price of the controlling fee land, and this fact must be recognized in valuing such tracts. On the other hand, the actual carrying capacity or acreage of each particular Government lease should be subject to a substantial discount because of the non-permanent character of the leasehold rights. This is particularly true in areas where the supervisors of Government land are very aggressive in cutting down the animal and acreage allotments, and a

detailed history of the activities of the Government agents in this respect is often helpful in obtaining reasonable valuation of Government leased lands. Similarly, it is quite helpful to recite instances of cancellation or cutting of Government leases and permits in the area to show the Government estate tax agents that the Government land leases are not by any means permanent.

Livestock Valuation

Valuation of livestock often presents a somewhat easier problem than the valuation of land. Since livestock are constantly being bought and sold in established markets, a valuation basis is immediately available. On the other hand, there are certain problems which almost always arise which should be kept in mind. Sometimes, the valuation date occurs at a time when there is no substantial market for a large part of the livestock to be valued. For instance, the valuation date might occur during the middle of the summer grazing season before the fall markets, or it might occur in the winter between the normal fall and spring sale periods. Even so, the market prices of similar types of livestock at nearby markets during these off periods are still good indications of proper values, and often discounts can be obtained from market prices during these off periods because the particular animals to be valued will not measure up to those actually sold on the market. It is quite helpful to determine the weights and quality of the animals on hand to be valued, and these can be compared with the average weights and quality of the animals sold on the market at that particular time.

Selling costs and transportation expenses are legitimate deductions in valuing livestock on the range or at the ranch, and an important consideration in valuing livestock at off-sale periods is the number of livestock to be valued compared to the volume of animals being sold on the market at the valuation date. If there are a large number of animals to be valued, it can be argued that their being offered for sale on the valuation date at a time when a low volume of sales is being experienced in the market will have a tendency to depress the price at that particular time. The Government agents will often have a counter argument to the effect that the regulations covering valuation specify that assets are to be valued based upon reasonable sales over a period of time, and not at a forced sale on one particular date. Nevertheless, the size or number of the assets to be valued is a factor which should be considered in determining value, and this factor should be emphasized in discussions with the Government agents.

Breeding herd animals present seri-



Lambs from HAMPSHIRE Rams are:

- THE KIND THE PRODUCER WANTS TO RAISE
With POUNDS
- THE KIND THE BUYER WANTS TO FIND
With FINISH
- THE KIND THE PACKER WANTS TO GET
With QUALITY

Get your booklet and list of breeders from the

American Hampshire Sheep Association

STUART, IOWA

High Producing Range Raised Rams

Our consignment to the National Ram Sale will be Suffolk-Hampshire and Rambouillet-Lincoln crossbreds born April 1956. Raised in the high mountains and accustomed to range herding. Have been grazing on hill range since spring. This breeding has produced for us 95 to 100 pound four and one-half months old market lambs and sheep shearing thirteen to thirteen and one-half pounds. Our old biddies weigh 155 to 160 pounds. Our white-faced stud rams are selected on basis of their scoured wool production, averaging over 12½ pounds of scoured wool.

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Rams photographed in May

They're Ready for Service

When you purchase our rams you will know
they're rugged and ready to go!

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We invite you to inspect our
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GARY RASMUSSEN, MANAGER

PANAMAS FOR PROFIT



Panama stud
lamb for the
National

Our National consignment will
again feature large, big-boned,
smooth Panamas.

— For Sale at the Ranch —

GOOD PANAMAS AND SUFFOLKS

Harry Meuleman & Son

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Phone HE 6-6620

ous valuation problems because they, by their nature, are not traded in the market as frequently and in as large numbers as animals produced for slaughter sale. Sales in the vicinity of comparable breeding animals to be used for breeding purposes may provide some measure of comparison, but, here again such sales are often isolated. Moreover, at least in the past, such sales may have resulted from purchases by uninformed newcomers trying to get into the livestock business with more money than knowledge. About the best evidence that can be obtained is the opinion of experienced livestock operators in the vicinity, and opinions of such men should have substantial weight in valuation negotiations with Government agents. After all, the opinions of experienced men who have been in the business many years in the area are about the best evidence that can be obtained in the absence of an established market.

Improvements and equipment have their own valuation problems, but these are not as severe as in the case of land and livestock. The value of improvements can be estimated fairly well by original cost and condition, as measured against replacement cost, and used ranch equipment has a more or less established market.

Partnerships and Corporations

So far, we have been discussing the valuation of assets in a decedent's estate as if owned directly by the decedent at the time of his death. Often, the ranch and livestock will not be owned directly by the decedent but will be held by a partnership in which the decedent owns stock. In both cases, there are actually two separate things to be valued. First, the value of the assets owned by the partnership or the corporation must be determined, and then the value of the partnership interest or the stock in the corporation owned by the decedent must be computed. More often than not, the fair market value of the fractional interest in the partnership or corporation is worth less than a pro rata share of the underlying assets. The reason for this is that the item to be valued is the partnership interest or the stock itself, and not an undivided interest in the underlying assets. A purchaser would realize that buying into a partnership or corporation with other parties, often a group of relatives who are closely knit or who constantly scrap among themselves, involves duties and obligations substantially different from the purchase of a fractional undivided interest in the assets owned by the partnership or corporation. A partner cannot at any time he chooses help himself to his share of the assets owned by the part-

nership, and as a partner he is subject to the unpaid debts of the partnership which may be created by other partners on their own initiative.

Similarly, the owner of stock, in a corporation is even more distantly removed from his pro rata share of the underlying assets owned by the corporation, and often a stockholder has less voice in the management of the corporation than does a partner in a partnership. In both cases, a purchaser runs the danger of having his investment "locked-in" because of the lack of marketability of interests in closely held partnerships and corporations. Accordingly, substantial discounts from fractional underlying asset values are often obtained.

The argument for a discount of a fractional interest in a family partnership or closely held corporation is often countered by the Government agents who argue that the best buyers for such interests are the holders of the remaining interests in the partnership or corporation. This argument proceeds along the lines that it is to the best interests of the surviving members of the family to keep outsiders out of the family business, and that, therefore, the surviving family members are willing to pay a premium to keep outsiders out. This argument has not received much notice in the courts, and its effectiveness depends largely upon the financial condition of the surviving relatives and whether or not a harmonious relationship exists between them. Moreover, the Government regulations covering valuation of assets for estate tax purposes merely specify that the fair market value must be determined upon what a willing buyer would pay and do not specify that the willing buyer is a relative or associate in the business to be valued. The fact that the possible willing buyer might be a person associated in the same business is just one of the many factors to be considered in the valuation determination.

Fractional interests in a livestock operation which carry less than full control of the operation often receive a substantial discount from the pro rata value of the underlying assets, as stated above. This is particularly true if the fractional interest carries less than the control needed to force liquidation of the enterprise. There are many cases in most areas which can be cited to the Government agent showing the results of a deadlock in the management of a business, or the plight of an owner of an interest which represents less than control. These situations are valid reasons for the purchaser requiring a substantial discount before buying into a situation which could possibly end up to his detriment.

Similarly, large interests in part-

nerships and corporations, although carrying control, often represent a substantial outlay of funds and are often entitled to a discount over the pro rate underlying asset value because of the sheer size of the interest. This is particularly true in the case of large blocks of stock in ranching corporations, the ownership of which is distributed around the area and in which small amounts of stock may change hands from time to time. If a large block of the stock is dumped upon the market, the usual tendency is to depress the price at which small numbers of shares have been sold. This is called a discount for "blockage."

Other Valuation Techniques

Another valuation technique which is often helpful in obtaining a reduction in fair market value is the use of hindsight. There is a well-established rule in the courts that conditions occurring subsequent to the valuation date are not admissible as evidence in determining the value of assets. However, the rule is just as firm that subsequent conditions can be examined to confirm or verify conditions which can be reasonably anticipated as of the valuation date.

A good example of this technique is the valuation of ranch properties and livestock at a time in 1952 before the widescale break in livestock prices occurred. It became apparent to many people in the industry that the high livestock prices of 1951 and early 1952 could not continue, and there were indications of this situation widely manifested throughout the country. The break did come, and the well-known severe depression in the livestock industry resulted. Whereas, the rule is that a subsequent depression cannot be used directly to support a lower valuation as of 1951 and early 1952, nevertheless, to the extent that the conditions preceding the depression were evident as of the valuation date, the evidence of the subsequent depression can be used to confirm valuations based upon such earlier indications.

Despite all this doubletalk, the net result is that it is almost always possible to get in evidence of subsequent events in valuation determinations, and this is particularly true in the case of negotiations with Government agents. The negotiations usually take place from one to three years after the valuation date, and it is difficult for anyone to disassociate himself from conditions existing at the time the discussions are going on. On the other hand, this same proposition cuts both ways, and if there is an appreciation in land and livestock values occurring subsequent to the valuation date, then the Government people will be urging the consideration

H. L. Finch & Sons

Soda Springs, Idaho

Breeders of purebred Suffolk Sheep

Our rams for the National Ram Sale this year are from sires and dams that we imported direct from England. We believe that this is the only flock in the Western Country that has this distinction.

If you are looking for a ram that carries 100 per cent Suffolk blood, we invite you to look our rams over. We think they are good.

See our consignment to the National

H. L. Finch & Sons • Soda Springs



We consigned the top
selling Rambouillet
ram at the '55 National

Selective Breeding - Year by Year

has produced outstanding rams in all classes

Again this year we will consign

QUALITY RAMBOUILLETS to the National

— WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION —

GEORGE L. BEAL & SONS

EPHRAIM, UTAH

of such conditions as evidence supporting higher valuations.

Another very important and useful tool in valuation determinations is the actual sale of part or all of the assets to be valued at a date within a reasonable time before or after the valuation date. If an interest in the partnership or stock in the corporation changed hands within a year or so prior to or subsequent to the valuation date, then the values established in such a sale are a very significant factor to be considered. Actually, it need not be a sale, but another valuation determination of some sort would be just as helpful, such as in another estate, a gift tax proceeding, an exchange of assets, or even a mortgage loan transaction. If any such value-determining transaction occurred at arms length between strangers, i.e., persons not related or associated for economic reasons, then the value thus fixed is often almost determinative of the valuation to be made.

Such a transaction can, of course, cut both ways. If the value set is too high, it will have a detrimental effect, but if it is reasonably low, the corresponding valuation will be aided. This technique can be used to good advantage in an estate tax proceeding if part or all of the assets are offered for sale within a few months subsequent to the date of death. This can be accomplished more readily in the case of a corporation with corporate stock, and a part of the outstanding stock can be offered for sale through brokerage or investment houses in the area on an auction or negotiated sale basis. Almost always a comparatively low value will be obtained with the resultant savings in estate taxes. This same technique may be anticipated prior to death by the sale of a reasonable portion of the outstanding stock to or by brokerage and investment houses and the establishment of a small, over-the-counter market in the stock. This will establish a basis for valuation at the later death of the owner which will be difficult, if not impossible, for the Government to overcome. The principal disadvantage of this procedure is that outsiders are let into the company, but often estate tax savings can over-weigh such disadvantage. Another advantage of establishing a market is that it can provide a means for disposing of stock by the decedent's estate to obtain funds to pay estate and inheritance taxes at a later date.

Read part II of this article in the September NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

John Clay & Co.

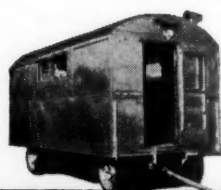
**Successful Sellers of Sheep and
Other Classes of Livestock**

You are assured the last dollar the market affords when your stock is consigned to CLAY and given the benefit of careful handling and experienced salesmanship. We stress efficiency in sorting, filling, weighing and accounting. Remittance of proceeds is prompt.

**There Is No More Effective
Way to Market Your Stock
Than Through**

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**Live Stock Commission Service
Denver, Colorado**



**SHEEP
CAMPS**

12 and 14 FOOT

FIVE MODELS WITH NEW CHASSIS

One or Two Beds — Pat. 2,701,393

Business Since 1907

Wm. E. MADSEN & SONS Mfg. Co.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH



The 1957 ram lambs shown above were photographed at the ranch on June 7th.

**Looking For
Profit-Producing Rams?**

We've got 'em. Big, hearty Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds. They're the type that will produce profitable fat lambs for you.

Inspect our consignment at the National.

L. A. WINKLE and SONS

FILER, IDAHO



Mitch Lasgoity, left, and herder Gratian Bidart match a pair of supplemented twins against a pair which received only their mother's milk and range forage. This picture was taken late in March, when the supplemented twins averaged 100 pounds apiece, against 82.5 pounds for the control twins.

Ship Your Twin Lambs To Market as Fats

THE answer to the long-standing question of how to raise twin lambs to market weights and finish at the same time as singles may well lie in the results of a recently completed experiment by a youthful Californian and his father.

The problem certainly was firmly in the minds of 27-year-old John M. (Mitch) Lasgoity and his father, Jean Lasgoity, when they began the unique 47-day test last November on their ranch near Madera, California. The Lasgoitys also believed a feeding technique resulting in the improvement of the performance of twin lambs, which invariably fail to "keep up" because they have to compete for nourishment from a single milk supply, would provide an important clue to overall performance in short feed periods.

How well the Lasgoitys succeeded can be seen in the fact that, as a result of the experiment, they were able to market, as fat lambs all at the same time, about 99 percent of their total spring production of 2,400 lambs, including twins.

The controlled experiment was built around the creep feeding of whole milk and a supplement containing the antibiotic Aureomycin chlortetracycline in an alfalfa carrier. On the basis of his findings, youthful Mitch Lasgoity believes it is possible to realize an added return of about \$2,200 from the supplemental feeding of 540 twin lambs at an additional feed cost of only \$700. Lasgoity quotes the 540-lamb figure because that is within a few head of the actual number of twins which received supplementation in the trial.

The trial currently is the subject of considerable discussion among many of

the 200 wool growers on the west side of California's San Joaquin Valley. And a point often mentioned is that, over their feeding period, the supplemented twins gained an average of .67 pound per head per day while the unsupplemented twin controls gained .59 pound per head per day.

"But what we consider even more important," says Lasgoity, "is that the finish on the supplemented lambs was so much better. We figure they all qualified for choice or prime slaughter grade while none of the control twins rated choice, or even good, at the end of the test."

The Lasgoity trial began November 10 when the lambs ranged between four and six weeks of age. During the day the twins fed on alfalfa pasturage with their mothers. In the evenings, the flock was penned at the sheep camp where the youngsters were given access to a creep corral. Here whole milo was fed in mangers and Aureomycin Crumbles in an alfalfa carrier were sprinkled on top. Crumbles were added at a rate of one and one half pounds per 100 lambs per day, thus providing a daily antibiotic level of 30 milligrams per head.

The trial continued nearly seven weeks after which all the Lasgoity lambs were moved to a spring range in the Coalinga area. By that time, the twins were consuming about one half pound per head per day of the milo-Aureomycin supplement.

In order to accurately trace the progress of the supplemented pairs, the Lasgoitys took a random sampling of twins and identified them by ear tags. These lambs were weighed individually at the start of the trial, at the midway point and again at the conclusion of the experiment. Their performance was compared to the record of a number of pairs of twins, also identified by ear tags, which ran with their mothers in identical pasture with a band otherwise composed of single lambs and their ewes. This second group of twins made up the controls and did not receive any supplement. Their only food was milk and alfalfa forage.

Young Lasgoity reports that during the experimental period the supplemented twins averaged .55 pound gain per head per day while the controls averaged .49 pound per head per day.

The faster rate of gain of the supplemented twins also continued after the lambs were transferred to the spring range. "Obviously," says Mitch Lasgoity, "this was because the supplemented twins had been given a better start. During their time on the spring range, the twins which had received the supplement gained an average of 30 pounds each while the controls gained only 23 pounds."

The Lasgoitys sold all their lambs

late last March at which time the supplemented twins averaged 100 pounds and the controls 82.5 pounds. How well they succeeded in their experiment to bring the twins to market weight and finish along with the singles is reflected in the fact that a major packer contracted to purchase the entire Lasgoity production "straight across" at 24 cents a pound. That meant a difference of \$4.20 per head more for the supplemented twins than for the controls.

Still more assurance of the success of the experiment came from the packer who called the Lasgoity flock "the top

lambs of the Valley this year."

—Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy release

**"Will see you on the block
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Wool market report—July

Small Supply Holds Prices Firm in "Quiet" Season

July 18, 1957

"QUIET but firm" is the general comment on the domestic wool market in recent weeks. The continuing strength of the market in spite of the dull season is said to be due to recognition of that fact that the small supply of wool in this country can not last very long and that the wool still available is in strong hands.

Texas is the only Western State with any significant amount of the 1957 wool clip unsold. This is largely because the very welcome late spring storms delayed shearing. According to a June 30 estimate, wool stocks in Texas included 3 million pounds of 8-months' wool and 12 million pounds of 12-months'. This estimate has probably been whittled down some since then.

Late in June Texas sales were reported in the price range of 42 to 71½ cents per pound, with the bulk moving at 58 to 61½ cents. The report did not indicate the amounts of 8 and 12-months' wool sold. The price range on 12-months' wool in early July was given as 63½ to 66½ cents to warehouses. The estimated clean costs, delivered Boston, ranged from \$1.75 to \$1.85.

In western South Dakota around 36,000 pounds of wool brought 60 cents per pound and 13,300 pounds 65½ cents in early July sales.

Near Cody, Wyoming some 1,000 fleeces sold at \$1.40 per pound, clean basis.

Prices on western Oregon wools were reported as easing off a few cents due to the dull market. Recent sales in that area were at 60 to 62 cents. A Roseburg clip of lamb's wool brought 63 cents, but only 60 cents was being offered generally for western Oregon lamb's wool. Some small range lots of territory wools were reported as selling at 55 cents in the country.

Weekly Commodity Credit Corporation sales are continuing at moderate levels under the sealed bid program. No sales have been reported recently at schedule prices. Since our last report sales under the sealed bid program have been made as follows:

	Pounds
June 27.....	144,000
July 3.....	406,000
July 11.....	492,000
July 18.....	613,000

With these sales the CCC stockpile

was reduced to about 20,928,000 pounds on July 18 from which about 1,700,000 pounds were yet to be selected under the second Turkish barter contract.

The range of prices paid in the CCC sales was as follows: fine—staple and good French, \$1.65; fine—average and good French, \$1.50; half blood—staple and good French, \$1.50 to \$1.53; three-eighths blood—staple and good French, \$1.30 to \$1.31.

The foreign auction season is over. The next series is scheduled to open on August 26 at Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth. The Australian Wool Bureau News Service report of July 12 stated that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Canberra was of the opinion that "prospective supplies in the coming season should be cleared at prices close to the average level realized in the season just ended." This opinion was based on the likely continuance of a favorable demand for wool.

The 1956-57 wool selling season in Australia was the second best of record. Sales of 4,900,000 bales (about 1,470,000,000 pounds) during the season brought the Australian sheep industry around \$1,081,920,000. The returns exceeded those of the previous season by some \$336,000,000.

The average prices at the end of the Australian selling season this year were said to be substantially higher than those at the end of the previous year and at the beginning of the season.

The volume of the 1956-57 sales topped all previous records. The increase in the amount sold is said to be due to the unexpectedly large amount of autumn shearing. Because of the dry spell, growers sheared months before the normal time. Current reports indicate that the severe drought in Australia has been broken.

Texans Ask for Halt of CCC Wool Sales During Summer

THE directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association have asked the Commodity Credit Corporation to suspend the sales of its stockpile wools for the months of July and August. The resolution which was adopted at the third quarterly meeting of the board at Mineral Wells on July 29 states:

"This association is very well pleased

with the manner in which the Commodity Credit Corporation has handled the orderly liquidation of the wool stockpile as recommended by the wool producing industry, but since the domestic wool industry is entering into the seasonal period of mill inactivity normally associated with the vacation season and the summer months, we respectfully urge the Commodity Credit Corporation to suspend sales of CCC-owned wool for the months of July and August in order to eliminate depressing market pressures which would be undesirable at this time."

USDA Announces 1957 Emergency Feed Plans

AN emergency feed grain program designed to maintain foundation herds of cattle, sheep, and goats in designated disaster areas, similar to programs in effect in previous recent years, was announced July 11 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Under this year's program, eligible farmers and stockmen in designated disaster areas may obtain Federal assistance amounting to \$1 per hundred-weight in the purchase of feed grains. The grains must be used for the maintenance of foundation herds of cattle, sheep, and goats.

The program is designed to supply feed grains for disaster relief through regular trade channels. The program is authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and is limited to use in areas determined by the President to warrant assistance from the Federal Government under P. L. 875, 83rd Congress.

Barley, corn, grain sorghums, and oats are the surplus feed grains under the program. Purchase orders issued to eligible participants may be used for the purchase of any of these feed grains as such or in approved feed mixes. (Mixed feeds are classed A and B and must contain at least 75 percent and 60 percent by weight of the designated surplus feed grains.)

Eligibility to receive assistance under the program will be determined by county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committees in the disaster area. Application forms for participation may be obtained from the county ASC committee which will determine the extent of assistance to be provided to eligible applicants and will issue purchase orders.

Purchase orders will be used by applicants to obtain the feed grains or approved mixed feeds from an eligible feed dealer. The dealer exchanges the purchase orders at the county ASC office for dealers' certificates. With these certificates, the dealer may buy replace-

ment stocks of grain directly from CCC at the prevailing market price or he can transfer the certificates in his normal business transactions to other persons who may use them for the purchase of designated surplus feed grains from CCC.

Feed dealers who wish to participate in the 1957 program must sign a standard agreement with the ASC office in each county where they distribute feed. This agreement specifies the dealers' responsibilities in the operation. In addition, for the 1957 program, dealers will be required to post performance bonds.

A change in the program this year provides that CCC may limit sales in redemption of dealers' certificates to specified grades of the CCC-owned surplus feed grains and to specified locations of such grains. This would be done only when needed to better manage the CCC inventory.

The 1957 emergency feed program replaces the 1956 program which expired June 30.

Clyde Thate Named Head Of Rambouillet Breeders

APPROXIMATELY 75 members of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, present at the 69th annual meeting held in San Angelo, Texas, June 25, elected Clyde Thate, Burkett, Texas, as president for the year beginning January 1, 1958. Dr. R. I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming, was elected vice president for the next term. The membership meeting followed a banquet at the Cactus Hotel.

Dr. John H. Beal, current president from Cedar City, Utah, presided at the meeting and reported the organization

in a sound financial position and growing steadily, with a membership of 546.

Leo Richardson, Iraan, Texas, chairman of the redistricting committee, presented a plan for the complete reorganization of the districts of the association to provide more equal representation for the members. The plan was adopted. It provides one director for approximately every 88 members.

The districts are divided as follows:

District 1: All States north of, and including Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, bounded on the west by and including Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

District 2: All States south of, and including North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, plus Oklahoma and the section of Texas north and east of the Colorado River, bounded on the west by a line running north and south on the western edge of Wilbarger County to the Colorado River, following county lines.

District 3: New Mexico, and the section of Texas north of the Pecos River, bounded on the south by Upton, Reagan, Irion, and Tom Green Counties, and on the east by District 2.

District 4: Bounded on the west by El Paso, on the north by the Pecos River, on the east by the 100th meridian, and on the south by the Rio Grande River.

District 5: Bounded on the west by the 100th meridian, on the north and east by the Colorado River.

District 6: Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

Directors elected were: District 1: Oren Wright, Greenwood, Indiana; District 2: W. E. Couch of Waxahachie, Texas; District 3: Myron Morris, Fort Sumner, New Mexico; District 4: Dempster Jones, Ozona, Texas; District 5: Harold Price, Eden, Texas; District 6: Doyle J. Matthews of Logan, Utah. Director-at-large is the immediate past president of the association, currently R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo, Texas.

Miles Pierce, chairman of the association's Register of Merit Committee, reported that (1) a program of performance testing will begin this fall at Utah State University in Logan, similar to the tests conducted for the past several years at the Sonora, Texas, Ranch Experiment Station; (2) out-of-state sheep can now be entered in the Sonora Ram Progeny tests; and (3) several other States and organizations have expressed keen interest in starting similar tests.

The Board of Directors voted to hold the 70th annual meeting in Wyoming, during one of the 1958 ram sales in that State.

Mrs. Russell G. Harlow was reemployed as secretary-treasurer.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES WEEK ENDING JULY 12, 1957

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES		GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON		SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)	
		%	ARBITRARY	%		%
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	\$1.65—1.70	56	\$.73—	.76	59	\$.67— .70
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.55—1.65	55	.70—	.75	60	.62— .66
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.40—1.45	56	.61—	.64	61	.55— .57
One-half Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.55—1.62	51	.76—	.79	54	.71— .75
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.50—1.55	52	.75—	.78	55	.68— .70
Three-eighths Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.30—1.38	48	.68—	.72	51	.64— .68
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.20—1.25	49	.61—	.64	52	.58— .60
One-quarter Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.20—1.30	46	.65—	.70	48	.62— .68
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	47	.56—	.58	49	.54— .56
Low-quarter Blood:						
*Common & Braid.....	1.10—1.15	41	.65—	.68	43	.63— .66
	.98—1.05	40	.59—	.63	42	.57— .61

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.60—1.65	57	.68—	.71	59	.65— .68
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.50—1.55	59	.60—	.63	61	.58— .60

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:						
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.80—1.90	54	.83—	.87	58	.76— .80
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.70—1.80	55	.77—	.81	59	.70— .74
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.55—1.65	57	.67—	.71	61	.60— .64
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.55—1.65	55	.70—	.74	58	.65— .69
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.40—1.50	56	.62—	.66	59	.57— .62

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

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Pictured cutting up that delicious barbecued lamb are the "chefs" at the recent Arizona Wool Growers Association convention in Flagstaff. The barbecue was again held in the pines at Ft. Tuthill.



Talking the situation over at the Arizona convention are (left to right, facing the camera), L. G. Harding, J. A. Sinnott, Oscar Gibson, Dr. Elvin Tayson, Lester Fuller, and Hugh McKinney.

"Repeat" Features Highlight Arizona's 71st

THREE "repeat" features of the 71st annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers in Flagstaff July 9 were: (1) reelection of a capable sheenman, R. W. "Bob" Lockett to the presidency of the organization; (2) the attendance of Arizona's Governor Ernest McFarland, who was also present and spoke at the 1955 and 1956 meetings; and (3) delicious and bountiful "chow" at the barbecue in the pines of Ft. Tuthill.

The meeting featured some very interesting remarks by a number of representatives from associated industries and Government representatives. Speakers from the greatest distance were Jerry Sotola, Armour & Company, Chicago; R. D. Biglin, American Sheep Producers Council, Denver; and Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City.

The annual barbecue was followed with a dance in Flagstaff's new Armory.

The Arizona Wool Growers Association was saddened this year by the death of one of its oldest members in point of membership, J. A. Manterola. The group stood for a moment of silent tribute to "Tony" who for many years was a director of the association and who also served on the Arizona Sheep Sanitary Commission.

M. P. Espil was reelected as first vice president. The group strongly endorsed and urged the extension of the National Wool Act, as will be noted in the resolutions which follow.

NATIONAL WOOL ACT

WHEREAS, the National Wool Act is scheduled to expire on March 31st, 1959, and

WHEREAS, the National Wool Act has proven very beneficial in starting to restore the economic ability of the sheep industry of the United States, and the effects of this act are now beginning to bring forth results expected when the legislation was passed, and

WHEREAS, the members of the Arizona Wool Growers Association feel that it is highly important to extend this act so that through increased wool production we can come nearer to the goal of producing sufficient wool for our defense needs,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Arizona Wool Growers Association at its 71st annual meeting, held at Flagstaff, Arizona, July 9th, 1957, earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to extend the present act, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in Congress, and that the officers of this association be instructed to do all that is necessary to assist in procuring an extension of the National Wool Act.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Strongly opposed H. R. 6630 which would authorize the United States to join the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Reaffirmed opposition to any legislation which would weaken or nullify the present Wool Products Labeling Act; approved H. R. 469 (a general Textile Fiber Identification Bill) which would leave the Wool Products Labeling Act intact.

Unalterably opposed the passage of H. R. 2151 which would permit duty-free entry of wools not finer than 46's when used for carpet purposes, and instructed association officers to advise Arizona's Representatives and Senators on this position.

Opposed legislation that would establish a National Wilderness Preservation System

which "would no doubt result in the removal of grazing by domestic livestock in areas given wilderness designation."

Requested suspension of the reduction proposed in westbound freight rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products until proportionate reductions are made in corresponding livestock rates.

Requested an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting maximum income tax rates to 25 percent except in times of emergencies when they could be increased under strict Congressional limits.

Set association dues for 1957-58 at 5 cents per head, as in the past several years, based on the count as of July 1, 1957.

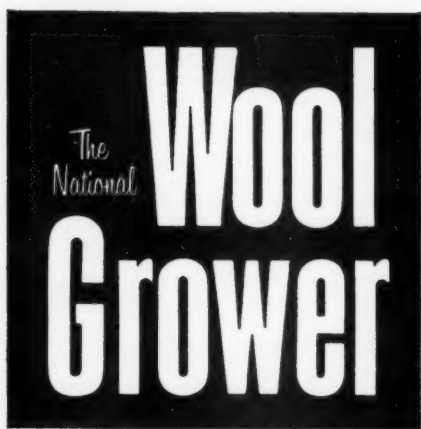
Opposed suggested changes in the Arizona income tax law "as not being in the best interests of its members or of economy as a whole."

Texas Girl Wins Sonora Wool Judging Contest

A 15-year-old Sonora, Texas girl, Claire Jones, beat all the boys in overall livestock, wool, mohair and grass judging in the Sonora Wool & Mohair Show, held in Texas in late June.

She was the highest point-getter of the 70 young people entered. She has been winning or placing near the top in judging contests the last couple of years.

Overall high team in the judging contests was the Ozona FFA team with a total of 3,941 points. Team members are Mark White, Kenneth Deland, Jim Williams and Bob Cook, coached by M. A. Barber, vocational agriculture teacher.



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ROUTING

by CHAS. E. BLAINE

Association Traffic Manager
401 Title & Trust Building
Phoenix, Arizona

WHEN shipping sheep and lambs via rail, remember the lowest rate does not always apply via all routes. In order to determine if the lowest rate is applicable over a certain route many times requires much study of the applicable tariffs. Therefore, unless you are willing to pay a premium rate in order to use a certain route, or if you have definite knowledge that the lowest rate is applicable via the route you wish to use, it is best, and many times much cheaper, not to select the route but allow the railroad to route the shipment. Then, if the shipment is forwarded by the railroad over a higher-rated route, you still retain the benefit of the lowest rate. If you select the higher-rated route, you must stand the excess charge. The only disadvantage of allowing the railroad to select the route is the agent will, as a rule, choose that route which will give his line its longest haul and, in some instances, the route affording the origin carrier its long haul will necessitate longer time in transit and additional stops for feed, water and rest.

The railroad agent at origin will invariably insert a route on the livestock contract in the space provided therefor. If the route shown is selected by the shipper, the words "Shipper's Routing" should appear immediately after the route and likewise if the route is selected by the railroad, the words "Carrier's Routing" or "Railroad Routing" should be inserted.

If a route is shown on the livestock contract and no notation follows it, the shipper is presumed to have selected the route due to his signature on the contract. Usually, when a shipment moves over a higher-rated route and the contract does not indicate who selected the route, both the shipper and the railroad agent disclaim any responsibility, each saying the other selected the route. As a result, the shipper pays the premium rate as he signed the contract with the route shown thereon. Avoid this situation by always requesting the agent at times of shipment to designate on the livestock contract party responsible for the routing.

In our audit of many livestock freight bills, we have observed occasions where the words "Carrier's Routing" on a livestock contract were worth as much as \$50-\$100 per word to the shipper when the correct freight charges were computed and refund obtained.



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Sale list of rams upon request about September 1



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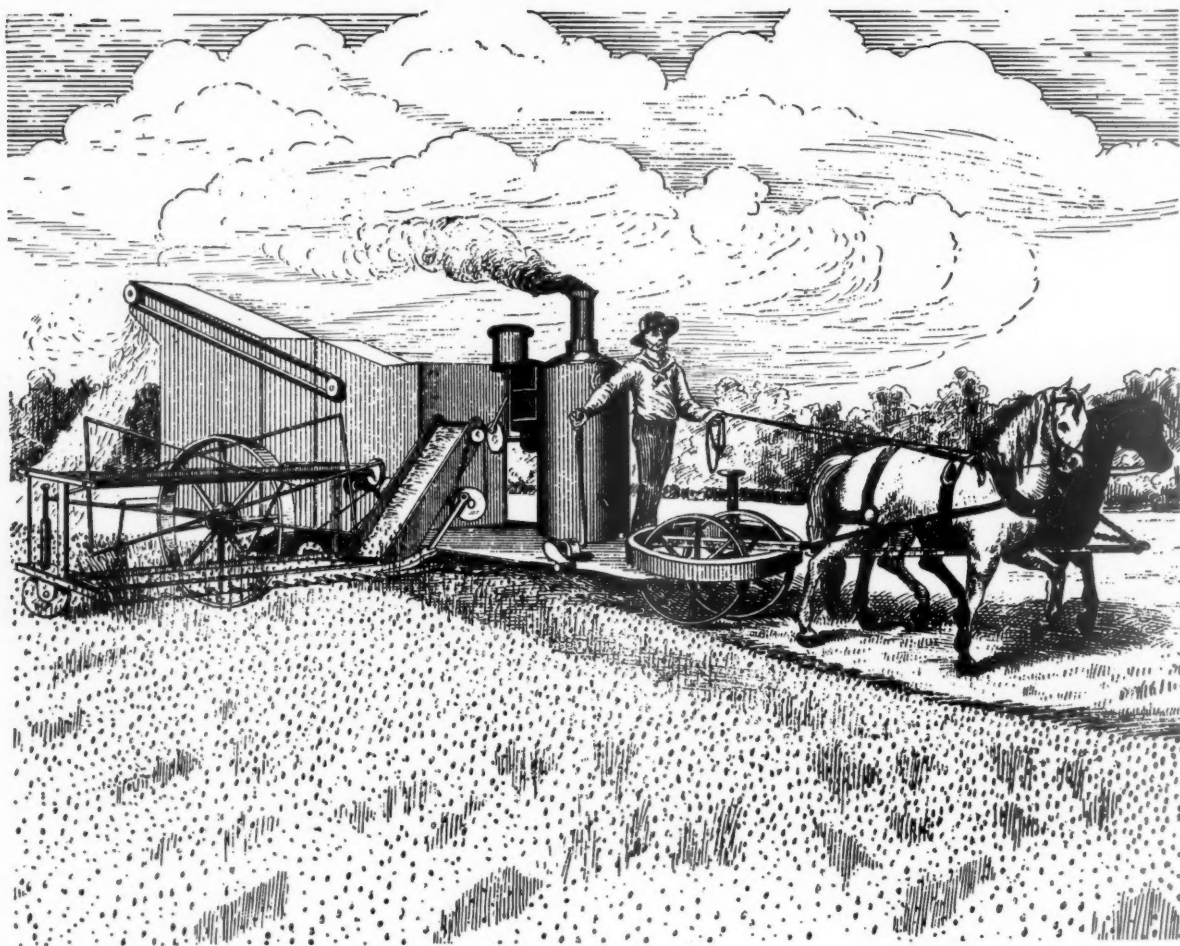
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NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION





From the Kitchens of the American
Sheep Producers Council

WITH THE SUMMER SEASON IN FULL SWING, there had better be plenty of "Good Victuals" in the refrigerator, ready for sandwich suppers!

A chilled roast leg of lamb, cooked the day before and not cut into while it is hot, is perfect. By the by, you've never known the delight of cold roast lamb if you link it with the left-over slices from yesterday's dinner roast. Sliced cold, the meat is juicy, delicate-flavored, and altogether different from mere left-over roast lamb, for all the juices are retained in the uncut roast to add their fine flavor to that of the lamb.

Thin-sliced and sandwiched between buttered slices of rye bread, along with crisp whisper-thin slices of sweet Spanish onions—ah, here is Eating! Good, for other than for refrigerator raiding, you might like to plan a buffet meal around this cold roast leg of lamb. A potato or macaroni and cheese casserole dish, rye bread, Minted Onion Slices could be the main course, with cake or a hot steamed pudding and coffee to finish off the meal.

ROAST LEG OF LAMB (for serving cold)

How to buy: It's a good idea to buy the whole leg of lamb and have your meat dealer slice the sirloin end. The resulting sirloin chops, cut about 1-inch thick, are good-sized and excellent for broiling. The roast then is called "a short leg" and will weigh 5 to 6 pounds. Allow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bone-in leg roast

for serving. If boned and rolled, which can be done by ordering ahead, allow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ pound per person.

A French leg has the shank bone left in and trimmed. In an American leg, the shank bone is removed, the meat is turned under and either tied or secured with a skewer.

How to cook: It is not necessary to remove the thin paper-like covering called the "fell," although carving is easier if this is taken off. Do not wash the roast. It may be wiped with a damp cloth. Rub all surfaces with a lemon half and/or a cut clove of garlic. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Slivers of garlic may be inserted by stabbing the meat in several places near the bone with a pointed knife.

Place it, fat side up, skin side down, on a small rack in a shallow pan. In lamb, the fat layer is on the inside of the leg rather than on the outside or skin side. Roast uncovered in a 325 degree F. (very moderate) oven for about 30 minutes to the pound or, more accurately, until a roast meat thermometer inserted in the meaty portion away from the bone registers around 170 to 175 degrees F. This will give a "medium-done." The meat when sliced will have a delicate pink tinge in the center and will be much juicier than when cooked to 182 degrees F. or "well-done." Allow the roast to cool a bit before putting it, uncut, in the refrigerator.

How to carve: To carve correctly, one should cut off a slice of the less fleshy side of the leg and stand the roast on the platter with the fleshy cushion side up. Then cut slices to the bone and run

the knife blade along the bone to loosen slices.

MINTED ONION SLICES

3 large sweet Spanish onions
6 tender mint leaves, chopped
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1 teaspoon minced fresh thyme OR
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon crushed dry thyme
Salt

Coarse-grind black pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup olive or salad oil
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup red wine vinegar

Chill onions. Slice them crosswise about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. Mix together the mint, parsley and thyme.

In a flat dish arrange part of the onion slices. Over them sprinkle some of the chopped herbs, a sprinkle of salt and a liberal sprinkling of coarse-grind black pepper. Add a second layer of onions, top them with the remaining herbs, salt and pepper. Mix together the oil and red wine vinegar. Stir well. Spoon carefully over the onions. Chill for at least an hour, spooning some of the dressing over the onions at least twice during that time.

Use in sandwiches of thin slices of buttered rye bread and cold sliced lamb, or use as a salad, served on lettuce or romaine.

* * * *

Left-over lamb roast? What to do? A Lamb and Rice Casserole is as easy to do as it is good to eat. Heat 2 cups of cooked lamb, cut into small cubes, with 2 cups meat stock—canned consomme or bouillon cubes or meat extract in hot water. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cups drained solid pack tomatoes, chopped, and 2 medium onions, grated. Cook slowly about 15 minutes. Do not boil. Season with salt and pepper, and 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.

Melt 3 tablespoons butter in a frying pan. Stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raw rice. Cook until nicely browned. Combine with the lamb. Turn into a buttered casserole. Bake covered for 35 to 40 minutes in a 350 degree F. (moderate) oven or cook on "low" in electric skillet. Serve with hot French bread and a green salad.

* * * *

For a sauce to serve with lamb that's really different, melt 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mint jelly, and 2 tablespoons vinegar together with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dry mustard. Serve hot over slices of hot roast lamb or with barbecued lamb steaks or chops.

* * * *

Cranberry-Orange Relish is good with many lamb dishes—roasts, lamb loaves, steaks, braised shoulder chops. Follow cook book instructions or try the relish found in the frozen food sections of your store.

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

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Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
CURTIS, FRANK B.
Wolf, Wyoming
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
KAISER, A. C. (AL)
Center, Colorado
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
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MARQUISS, DON & R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Nade, Wyoming
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
SPENCER, CHARLES F.
Big Piney, Wyoming
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho

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CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

DEBOUILLET

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Sterling City, Texas

HAMPSHIRE

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Amity, Oregon

ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
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Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
Hampshires
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
LINFORD, A. R.
Raymond, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD
Ephraim, Utah
KELSTROM RANCH
Freda, North Dakota
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
Farm, Inc.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Nade, Wyoming

THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
COGHILL, LOUIS W.
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
FOX, FLOYD T.
Silverton, Oregon
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
HINTON, T. R.
Keller, Texas
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Springville, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
STEADMAN, L. R.
R. D. 1, Sandy, Utah
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN
Spearfish, South Dakota
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana



LAMB market report—July

Month-End Strength Noted; Dressed Prices Hold Firm

July 22, 1957

STRONG prices were paid for wholesale lamb carcasses in July, but slaughter lamb prices remained about steady with those paid a month earlier.

Reported sales of choice and prime spring slaughter lambs at the 12 major terminal markets were in a price range of from \$21 to \$25. Late month sales were fairly strong near \$23, recovering from a second week slump which saw prices drop up to \$1.

Few sales of top grading slaughter lambs were reported at Ogden and Fort Worth, but those that were registered in at about \$1 below the \$23 median for the other markets.

Good and choice spring slaughter lambs sold from \$19 to \$23.50, the low price paid in Ogden early in July, the high price paid steadily at Chicago. Most good and choice slaughter lambs sold in a \$21 to \$22 range.

Choice and prime dressed carcasses brought from \$47 to \$54 in New York during July. This compared with the \$45 to \$56 price range paid a month earlier.

New York prices paid for good and choice dressed lamb carcasses ranged from \$45 to \$53. These prices were much steadier than a month earlier, when the range was all the way from \$43 to \$55.

Stronger demand for slaughter ewes pushed good and choice offerings to a high of \$8. The low price reported was \$5.50, and was paid at Chicago along with the high price.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold in a price bracket of from \$3 to \$7.50. The low price was paid at Omaha and the high at Fort Worth. Most cull and utility slaughter ewes sold near \$5, except at Fort Worth, where the average price was from \$1 to \$2 higher.

Few markets reported July feeder lamb transactions. Price ranges recorded at reporting markets were:

Omaha—\$19 to \$22
Denver—\$18.50 to \$19

Ogden—\$18.50 to \$19.65
Fort Worth—\$16.50 to \$17.50

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

TEXAS

An early July report told of 500 to 600 head of good and choice 55- to 65-pound lambs being contracted in central Texas for \$20 to \$21 with delivery date in October. The lambs were reportedly contracted for oat and wheat grazing operations.

CALIFORNIA

At least two loads of choice shorn lambs with number one pelts sold off clover in northern California at \$20.50 with four loads at \$20.25 and nearly 50 loads good to mostly choice at \$19.50 to \$20. Direct sales of California shorn lambs are usually f.o.b. ranch at four percent shrink.

A few lots of broken to solid-mouth breeding ewes sorted from range lamb bands sold at \$10 to \$12 per head for August 10 delivery with some culls out at \$5 per head.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Around 2,700 choice and prime range spring slaughter lambs in the Intermountain area in July at \$21.50. These lambs averaged up to 117 pounds. Later in the month in Idaho's Sun Valley area, at least 940 head of range slaughter lambs sold at \$21. They weighed up to 101 pounds.

Around 1,499 head of whitefaced yearling ewes sold for fall delivery at \$28.50 per head. Another lot of 600 head sold at \$26 for August 15 delivery. These ewes were purchased in Oregon and Montana for Idaho replacements.

MONTANA

A string of whitefaced wether lambs sold in the White Sulphur Springs area for fall delivery at \$18.50. In the Chinook area, 2,900 head of fancy Rambouillet ewes lambs expected to weigh around 70 to 72 pounds sold for fall delivery at \$25 per head. In the White Sulphur Springs area 1,500 head of five-year-old ewes sold for fall at \$15 per head. In northern Montana, a string of mostly full-mouth ewes sold at \$12 per head.

WYOMING

In the Buffalo area between 12,000 and 15,000 head of mixed whitefaced feeder lambs contracted for September 10 to October 5 delivery at \$21 for ewe lambs and \$19 for wethers.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1957	1956
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Six Months.....	6,673,000	6,984,000
Week Ended	July 13	July 14
Slaughter at Major Centers	250,333	260,218
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$23.90	\$23.40
Good and Choice	22.65	21.95
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	50.75	52.90
Choice, 45-55 pounds	50.25	52.80

Federally Inspected Slaughter—June

	1957	1956
Cattle	1,535,000	1,679,000
Calves	535,000	596,000
Hogs	3,994,000	4,326,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,044,000	1,084,000

August, 1957

53

THE SHEEP FAMILY

by R. H. "BOB" BURNS

Reprinted from Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 61

May, 1955

The various branches of the Sheep Family, arranged according to the type of wool they grow, are shown in the following chart. This chart is subject to revision, as it has been revised three times since 1938, when it was prepared for the first edition of the American Wool Handbook.

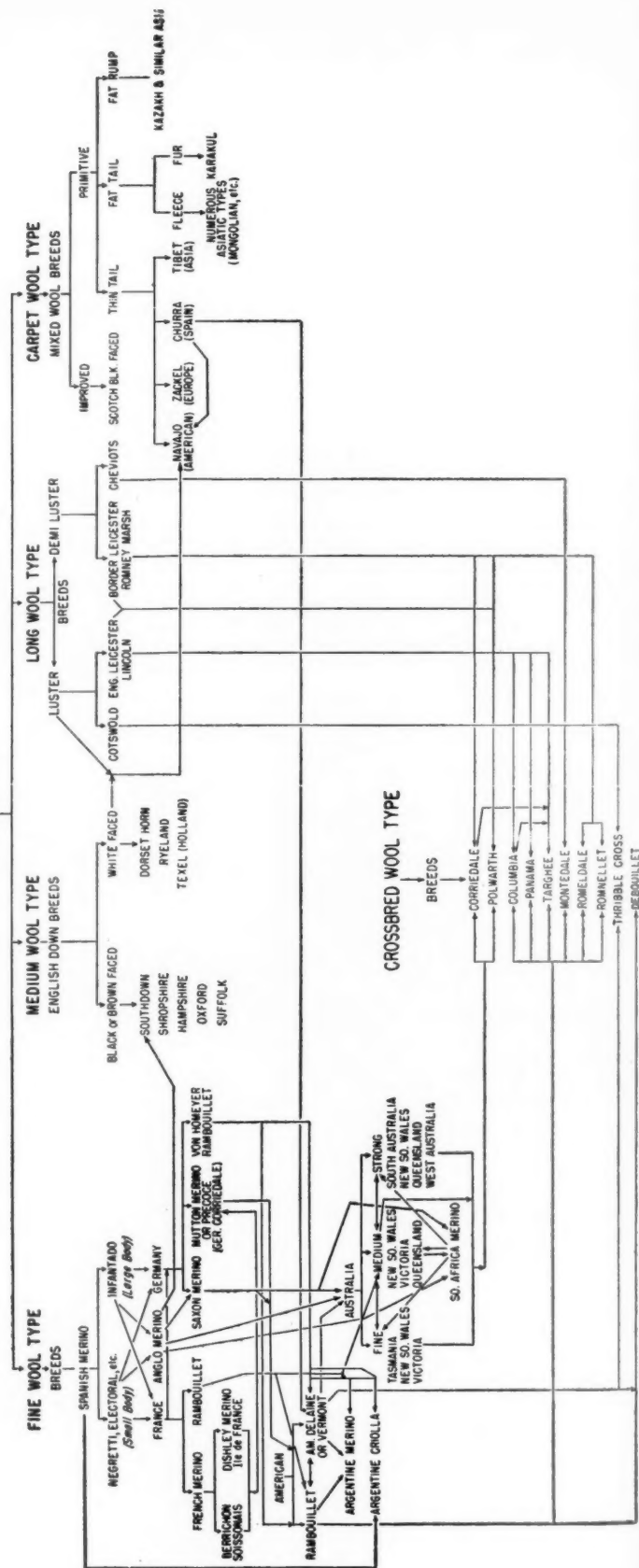
The chart shows how the different types and breeds of sheep have been evolved and have spread over every part of the world to serve man in furnishing him with food and raiment. "Long wool" should be "coarse wool."

GENERAL PEDIGREE OF THE DOMESTIC SHEEP

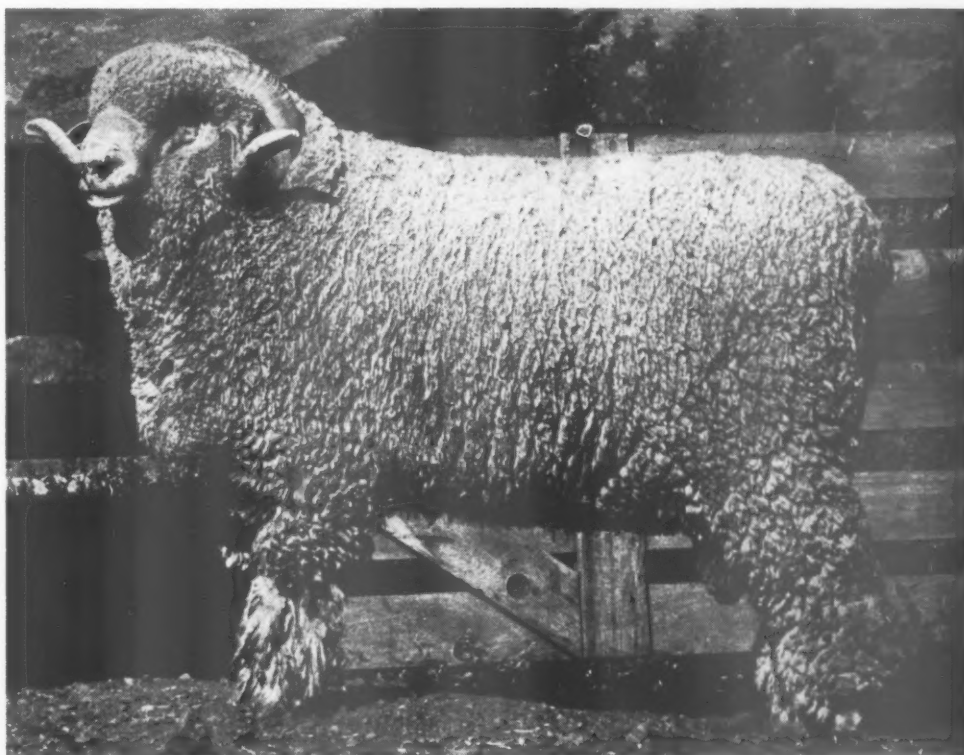
ORIGINAL PROGENITOR URIAL FAMILY
(*Ovis Vignei*)

MOUFFLON
(*Ovis Musimon*)

DOMESTIC SHEEP
(*Ovis Aries*)



The ***Cunningham Sheep Co.*** again purchased the top selling Rambouillet ram and the top selling pen of Rambouillet rams at the 1956 National Ram Sale. It is this continued effort to ***Purchase The Best*** and to ***Produce The Best*** that has kept the ***Cunningham Sheep Co.*** the "standard of the industry" for over 75 years.



CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.

NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCERS OF
RAMBOUILLET and CROSSBRED RAMS

Pendleton, Oregon

Wyoming Sales Manager:
ROY MOORE, Rock River, Wyoming

MRS. MAC HOKE, President
LOU LEVY, Manager

High Quality COLUMBIAS



Stud rams like the one pictured above get the type of rams range men like to use in their herds.

Alert and Active

Our rams are high in mutton and wool production. They'll give you lambs that bring **Profits**. Careful selection over the years has allowed us to make these boasts.

Inspect our consignment at the
42nd Annual National Ram Sale:

- ONE QUALITY STUD
- 20 RUGGED RANGE RAMS

Also registered rams and ewes and range rams for sale at the ranch.

Mark B. Hanson

SPANISH FORK, UTAH

Congratulations to the National Ram Sale on its 42nd Anniversary. It is an honor to have been on the auctioneering staff for 41 of those 42 years. Will see you at the National this month. For your sale needs call me. . . .



AUCTIONEER
EARL O. WALTER
FILER, IDAHO

this month's QUIZ



To what extent has fencing been done and what are the advantages or disadvantages to such a program?

FENCING has been increasing in this area every year. There are several reasons for this. One is that in this day of high operating costs it necessitates that any operator fully utilize all the land that is at his disposal. He cannot afford to let his neighboring cattleman's stock graze over his range and expect his sheep to get the fullest benefit of the forage.

Another reason that fencing is being done here is that it is increasing the amount of forage on the range. And this is due to the fact that trail herds and cattle are off the range.

It is coming to the point that the sheepman who doesn't have his range fenced is the one that is going to suffer, because he is the one that is going to have all the cattle on his range before long. It is a fact that sheep and cattle run very well on the same range, if they are in the right proportion and they both belong to you.

—Two Bar Ranch Co.
J. R. Winder
Craig, Colorado

THE only fencing being done at present in this locality is to separate the sheep allotments from the cattle. This seems to be a big success.

The different sheep allotments are usually separated by natural lines as far as possible in this rugged district of canyons, ridges, and other natural obstacles. Fencing at this time doesn't seem too practical here.

—Ezra Huntsman
Castle Dale, Utah

THERE is some fencing being done in this area. Sheep will do better under fence, and it enables the grower to run a third more sheep with less damage to his range land. With the present labor problem, fencing is definitely a big advantage.

—Giles Parman
Condon, Oregon

FENCING is a wonderful thing. It saves wear and tear on our soil if there is a drought and it keeps feed from being destroyed when herders drive stock in and out of watering holes.

We have watched our stock carefully since we've had fencing. They are doing much better. And we no longer have the headache of trying to find herders. This entire district has been fenced for some time now. We hope that any rancher who can fence will do so immediately.

—Alex Hindi & Son
Duran, New Mexico

MORE sheep-tight fencing is being done each year in this locality. Coyotes are practically nil and we do not have to worry about herders who are hard to get.

On my summer range in the mountains, I have 18 sheep-tight pastures of various sizes. One of the first things I did was to study the country for several years. One must avoid building fences especially with woven wire where snow drifts deep.

I have found that pastures should not be too big. In a large pasture sheep will trail and split, whereas in a reasonably small pasture they will not do this. Smaller pastures save feed and sheep do better. I shift my sheep to a different pasture each week during the summer and about every two weeks in the winter.

The only disadvantage I find in pastures is that sheep must be looked after as soon as a storm starts in winter to avoid pile-ups.

—Roy Combs
Douglas, Wyoming

WE can't fence here to much advantage because of the common use of the range. When you can fence, the advantages are obvious. Loss of sheep from any cause, is the most serious threat a sheepman has to contend with. Fencing naturally tends to lessen losses

from straying, stealing and from predators, but may increase death loss from natural causes, except over exertion from herding.

—Henry S. Martin
Idaho Falls, Idaho

ALL the sheep pastures or ranges are fenced in this immediate area. There has been much range fenced in the outlying areas here in the past few years. It is turning out satisfactorily.

—Glenn Broadhurst
Spearfish, South Dakota

NO fencing has been done here yet, but with most herders 60-years-old or over, it will become a necessity soon.

—Coker & Jones
Thermopolis, Wyoming

ALL of the country here has been fenced for years. I don't know of any open range within several hundred miles. Easier handling of livestock is one big advantage. If good ranch help is as hard to get elsewhere as it is here, the fencing would be a great help. It has also helped to control some predatory animals. In areas west of here some ranches are using an 18" or 24" apron on bottom of wolf-proof fencing to keep coyotes from digging under.

Pastures have advantages when it comes to keeping sheep graded according to quality. For several years we have been running different grade ewes in different pastures.

In pastures with adequate water supply, sheep can graze in any part of the pasture and still be close to water.

—James W. Harvick
Ozona, Texas

FENCES in this vicinity have been used mostly to enclose allotments rather than for pastures. When the grazing districts were set up under the Taylor Grazing Act, the Federal range in the "checkerboard" lands was used by both cattle and sheep. The railroad grant lands were owned largely by sheepmen. By enclosing these lands, the use of the land can be controlled. Loose stock naturally drift to the best range. By limiting the number on any one area, the range can be improved without attracting an undue number of stock. No doubt the running of sheep in fenced pastures has its advantages, but up to now it has not seemed to justify the expense.

—Chace Brothers
Medicine Bow, Wyoming

ALL pasture lands in this area are under fence and have been for a considerable length of time.

—George Poysky
Clatskanie, Oregon

MANY ranges are fenced in this area. I think everyone would like their ranges or pastures fenced. Sheep do better, lambs weigh more at selling

time, less feed is destroyed, and herder expense is curtailed.

On the other side, there is the initial high cost of fencing; possibly also there is a greater loss from predators; the boggy places need to be watched; also sheep get on their backs before shearing time.

—T. J. Broadhurst
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

SEVERAL outfits have fenced within the past 10 years. It has proved the most practical way to run sheep here except for one factor, and that is—coyotes. Until we can find some way to get a 100 percent elimination of this predator—which has caused some fairly heavy losses for some outfits this spring—there will be very little additional fencing. The predator situation also hampers full utilization of the land that has been fenced.

—Lavern Wood
Simla, Colorado

THERE has been no fencing as yet, since most of this area is common-use range. There is some adjudication being done on Bureau of Land Management lands and eventually all BLM lands here will be adjudicated. As soon as this is done, and individual allotments are set up, I think there will be quite a bit of fencing done. I know this to be the case in our own operation, and most of our neighbors plan to do likewise.

By fencing we will be able to have better control over our livestock and will not be subject to trespass by other operators. We will also be able to utilize the range lands to the best advantage by protecting areas which are overgrazed and gaining more use of those areas which are undergrazed through the proper water development and location of drift fences. As it is now, with a common-use range, this is very hard to do because of the difficulty in getting all the operators to work together.

—Steven Mahaffey III
Tendoy, Idaho

ALMOST all private ranges and considerable National Forest acreage in this area have been fenced for years. This program began before 1920.

Our ranges are principally of the mountain meadow type. Many holdings are small and many are scattered. My range is in three places within a distance of fifteen miles. Because of these facts, it is almost a necessity that our ranges be fenced.

There are advantages and disadvantages in the fencing program, but I would say the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. I have found sheep do much trailing if pastures are too small. Fences seem to interfere with the natural grazing habits of sheep. Good fences, however, eliminate a lot of

GET COYOTES WITH Coyote Getters

Prices: \$1.00 each in lots of 6 to 25—Discounts on larger quantities. Chemical shells, 6c each. Free literature.

Humane Coyote Getter, Inc.
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My COLUMBIAS have topped the California Sale the past seven years. My consignment to the National Ram Sale is of the same high quality in body conformation and wool grade.

E. J. HANDLEY Rt. 1,
McMinnville, Ore.

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed



WHEN LOOKING FOR PROFIT-MAKING RAMS,
PURCHASE COLUMBIAS.

SHOW AND SALE — SEPTEMBER 25-26
CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI
Everett Vannorsdel, Sale Committee Chairman

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

MT. HAGGIN

For over 50 years
Breeders of great sheep

RAMS

- Hampshires
- Columbias
- Targhees

See our consignment at the
National Ram Sale

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

H. E. FURGESON, D.V.M., Manager
ANACONDA, MONTANA

worry and labor and prevent trouble with neighbors, and I am all for that.

—Grant R. Hunter
Cedar City, Utah

I think it is much better to fence both winter and summer range where it is possible.

—Antoine Jarajuria
Garfield, Washington

ONLY sheep run on our high summer range, and there is no fence. I don't think one is needed. In the last few years, forest officials have deliberately taken between 4,000 and 5,000 head of sheep from spring range permits for 42 days and have given the ground to deer and cattle. We could do nothing about it.

—Wilford Humphrey
Orangeville, Utah

DURING recent years, many thousands of acres of eastern Oregon range land, formerly used for sheep, have been fenced. In practically all cases, this land has been fenced with barbed wire and, when fenced, shifted from sheep to cattle. This means a heavy decrease in our sheep population in the range area. This is shown in our statistics.

I am not aware of any range land in eastern Oregon where sheep under fence have replaced sheep under herder. Of course, half of the sheep in Oregon

are in the western part of the State, where sheep have been run under fence since the country was settled 100 years ago.

—E. L. Potter
Professor Emeritus
Oregon State College, Corvallis

Archer Gilfillan's Famous "Sheep" Back in Publication

VERY few books have been published on sheep and sheepherding compared to the number on cows, cow country, and cowboys. J. Frank Dobie, the Texas folklorist and authority on the cattle country, points out in his foreword to a new edition of the book, "Sheep: Life on the South Dakota Range" by Archer B. Gilfillan. The book, one of the few authentic accounts of sheepherding, long out of print, has just been re-issued by the University of Minnesota Press.

Considered a classic by many collectors of western books, "Sheep" was first published by Little, Brown and Company in 1929. Several chapters had appeared earlier in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Since its first publication, selections from the book have appeared in 18 different anthologies of American literature. The new edition is illustrated

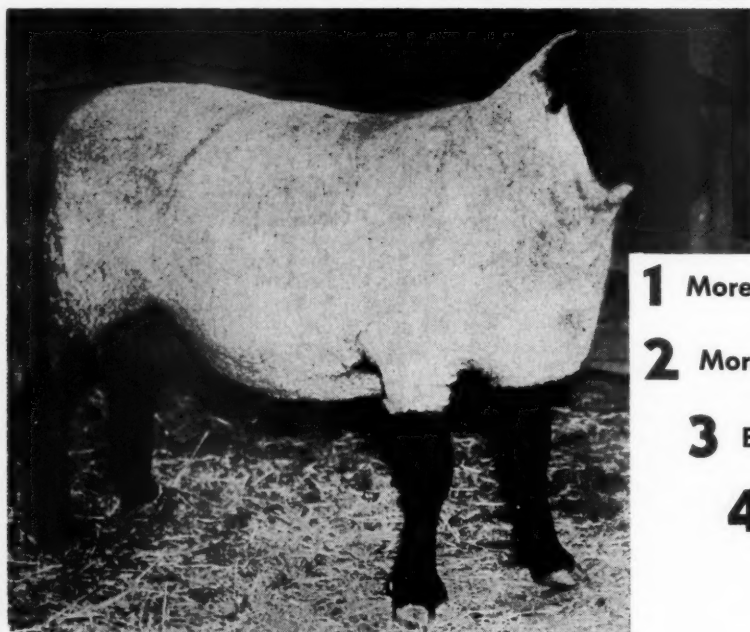
with black-and-white drawings by Kurt Wiese from the original edition.

Archer Gilfillan lived in South Dakota most of his adult life. He died at Deadwood, South Dakota, in 1955 at the age of 69. Shortly after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, he took up a homestead in South Dakota. After various vicissitudes he became a sheepherder, and he continued this life for 18 years.

Many requests have been received by the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER for a copy of this famous book, "Sheep," in the years when it was out of print. You can get your copy now by sending \$4 to the National Wool Grower, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

MOLLIN TO BE HONORED

F. E. Mollin, treasurer and former long-time executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, will be honored during the coming International Livestock Exposition at Chicago at a ceremony in the Saddle and Sirlain Club of Chicago where his portrait will be hung alongside other individuals who have done outstanding work for the livestock industry. The noted portrait painter, Joseph Allworthy, was recently in the association's office to begin work on the portrait.



For Complete Details, Including List of Breeders, Write

AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

C. W. HODGSON, Secretary

MOSCOW, IDAHO

SUFFOLKS

They're Tops in Lamb Production

Suffolks Bring:

- 1 More profits for the purebred breeder.
- 2 More profits for the commercial sheepman.
- 3 Better utilization of feed.
- 4 Fast maturing — heartier lambs.
- 5 No lambing problems—
bigger lambing percentage.

Around the Range Country

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE.

RANGE AND PASTURE CONDITIONS

July 1, 1957

RANGE and pasture feed conditions are good to very good in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, with some lack of subsoil moisture in parts of Montana and North Dakota. Continued June rains, following earlier heavy precipitation, resulted in good to very good range and pasture feed in Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas. Oklahoma has good range and pasture feeds. Texas has the best grazing since 1949, but West Texas continues dry. New Mexico has fair to good range feed in the north, with dry, poor conditions in the south. Grazing conditions in Idaho, Oregon and Washington are good to very good, with range feed maturing late. Utah and Nevada have very good grazing and the drought is well broken in the southern sections. Arizona has fair to good range feed in the north, but the southern sections continue dry with short feed. Range and pasture feed conditions are generally good and above average in California.

The reported condition of range feed on July 1, 1957 was 87 percent, compared with 85 percent last month, 72 percent a year ago, and the 10-year (1946-55) average of 82 percent.

Sheep conditions are generally good in the West, except for local areas in West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. Ewes and lambs have done well, with both the early and late lambs making good gains. Improved conditions in Texas have resulted in a good local demand for ewes, yearling ewes, and ewe lambs. Contracting of feeder lambs for fall delivery has been on a limited scale. There have been some demand and sales of yearling ewes in other States. The June movement of early lambs from Idaho was smaller than in June 1956. Some high mountain sheep ranges in the central and northern Rockies are opening late.

The reported condition of sheep

and lambs on July 1, 1957 was 87 percent, compared with 85 percent last month, 80 percent a year ago, and the 10-year (1946-55) average of 84 percent.

—USDA Release

CALIFORNIA

Fort Seward, Humboldt County
July 9, 1957

Summer feed conditions are very good; much improved over the past two or three years, due to good May rains. We are having some trouble with grasshoppers. Control of this insect menace is being directed by the County Agricultural Commissioner.

Most of the ranches here are under private ownership and they are generally fenced and crossfenced. We have fine cooperation from the University of California Extension Service. They have an excellent Farm Advisor Service with one advisor on range management alone.

We generally sell our lambs (about 50 percent fat and 50 percent feeders) through commission yards.

—Gerry O. Stewart

COLORADO

Craig, Moffat County
July 3, 1957

Our biggest problems are controlling predators and obtaining competent herders. It seems as if both problems continue to get worse every year.

Summer feed conditions are excellent—much better than a year ago.

—Two Bar Ranch Co.
J. R. Winder

Simla, Elbert County
July 15, 1957

Summer feed conditions are good to excellent. There has been a remarkable recovery from the past three or four years of serious drought. We have had some locally heavy showers the past few days and crops generally look good.

With the present excellent feed con-



JOE HORN

Route 2
Rupert, Idaho

For top-quality wool and lamb production, see and buy our stud, registered and range Panama ram lambs at the National.

Wool

Wool

R C ELLIOTT & CO'S

ORGANIZATION

Salt Lake City

Wishes

Success to You Ram-ers

Jim Elliott

Bob Elliott

R C Elliott

Wool

Since 1920

Wool

Dependable Columbias



The photo above was taken at our ranch in early June. You can get an idea of the size of our Columbias from this photo.

Once again we will offer quality Columbia rams at the National—the type that allowed us to top both the single and pen sales at the 1956 National.

PETE THOMAS

MALAD, IDAHO

Again this year

we will offer the same top-quality Suffolks as a year ago, when one of our studs sold second-high at the National. Like our selling record, our rams speak for themselves.

We are bringing to the National:

2 Single Stud Rams
5 Registered Rams
10 Range Rams

See our heavy-boned, serviceable yearlings — our best consignment to date.

ALLAN JENKINS

NEWTON, UTAH



Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, seller, and W. P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, buyer. Second-high Suffolk stud at the 1956 National Ram Sale.

ditions and the outlook for plenty of winter feed, everyone is fairly optimistic about the immediate future. But in spite of all this optimism, we are still faced with the ever-narrowing margin of profit, caused I believe by the increases demanded by labor which are naturally passed on down in the materials we need. Very little has been done to hold the line on labor.

—Lavern Wood

IDAHO

Buhl, Twin Falls County

July 12, 1957

Range and pasture forage is above normal; so is the hay crop. The result is unusually low hay prices. We run our sheep chiefly on fenced, irrigated pastures. We've had some trouble with alfalfa weevil, but it is being controlled by early spring spraying with a helicopter.

A great deal of reseeded is under way on the range here. Crested wheatgrass is used on Federal land and both crested and Siberian wheatgrass with alfalfa on private lands. Brush is first cleared and seeding done in the fall.

A few sales of whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have been made at \$23.50 to \$26 per head. They are asking up to \$27 for this type of ewe.

While inflation has doubled costs and taxes have risen, lamb and wool receipts per pound average slightly lower than 10 years ago. Replacement stock is much higher and cull ewes much lower. We should strive to correct these conditions.

—Martens Bros.

Idaho Falls, Bonneville County

July 2, 1957

Contracts of 53 to 55 cents took most of the late sheared wool in this area.

The Atomic Energy Commission's acquisition of desert lands in this immediate territory is a serious problem. This will affect many sheepmen and also farmers who sell them feed.

We have double the feed on the summer range that we had a year ago. We have done considerable range improvement.

—Henry S. Martin

Tendoy, Lemhi County

July 13, 1957

All the wool is sold, with the bulk going at 55 cents and some up to 60½ cents. The local wool pool of about 100,000 pounds and two other clips of about 7,000 fleeces sold at 55 cents; one clip of 4,500 fleeces at 60 cents, and one clip of 950 fleeces at 60½ cents.

Feed on the summer range is very

WINSLOW and CO.

Foreign

WOOL

Domestic

Noils - - - Open Wool Top

Exclusive Selling Agents Armour's Pulled Wool

248 Summer St.
Boston 10, Mass.

Union Stock Yards
Chicago 9, Illinois

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS



Note the length and size on the rams shown above. These are the type we raise. (Photo taken in May.)

You can depend on good service from our rams. They have long, staple, fine wool and rugged, heavy boned bodies. Look for our rams at the National and other leading sales.

CLIFFORD OLSEN

WRITE BOX 141

EPHRAIM, UTAH

PHONE ATwater 3-4242

good, far better than in the past two or three years.

I think the sheep industry faces a bright future with about the only big problem being the difficulty in securing good experienced help.

—Steve Mahaffey III

NEW MEXICO

Duran, Torrance County

July 6, 1957

Summer range feed is drying up. At present, conditions are just about the same as a year ago. There is no forest land in our district. All sheep run in wolf-proof pastures.

All wool in this vicinity is sold. Prices ranged from 40 to 67 cents a pound. There are a few small lots still in storage. In general, the wool growers' associations all over are doing a good job for our industry.

I wish that all ranchers and farmers had organizations which could obtain us at least enough to pay our expenses and other obligations plus a little for the long hours we work and for what we produce for ourselves and others.

—Alex Hindi & Son

OREGON

Clatskanie, Columbia County

July 5, 1957

Eight to 12-months' Valley wool moved at from 60 to 67 cents per pound. We are shearing spring lambs to go on grain and grass; this wool is moving at 55 to 60 cents.

Very little contracting of lambs is done here as we are very close to the Portland market. Most of the old-crop lambs from this area were bought in the Portland yards by Canadian packers.

Summer feed conditions are excellent, 125 percent better than the last two years. Our sheep run on pastures.

—George Poysky

Condon, Gilliam County

July 6, 1957

Summer feed conditions are very good—a little better than during the past three years. Our grass, however, doesn't seem to have the kick to it that it has had in the past. Lambs are grading only a small percent choice.

I don't know of any lamb contracts here recently. Some small feeder lots have sold from 15 to 17 cents.

Yearling ewes have sold recently at \$26 per head.

Most wools were contracted here at 54 to 56 cents. One clip of fine yearling wool netted 67 cents after scouring.

—Giles Parman

Silver Lake, Lake County

June 25, 1957

We've had more rain than usual here. Feed is excellent on the meadows, but caterpillars have spotted the browse on our range.

Our forest permit is for the same number from year to year.

—X

SOUTH DAKOTA

Belle Fourche, Butte County

July 9, 1957

We have two problems that are causing us some concern. First, the railroads are more and more curtailing the places used for loading, sorting and weighing, and abandoning yards in some places. Second, the high costs of marketing cull sheep bear no relation to the low prices received for them.

Some fat lambs have been sold here at \$20 to \$22.50 per hundredweight; 18 cents is being asked for feeder lambs and 20 cents for fine-wooled and crossbred ewe lambs. Some sales of yearling ewes have recently been made at \$22.75



Panama Ram Lambs on Fall Pasture at Muldoon Ranch

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August, 1957

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Profitable, dependable and prolific Suffolk rams will be our consignment to the National Ram Sale. Visit our quality pen of 10 range rams. . . . You'll like what you see. . . .

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TOP-QUALITY SUFFOLK RAMS

Our yearling was top ram at the 1957 Spanish Fork Livestock Show. He will be our stud offering at the National. Inspect him and our pen.

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Springville, Utah

Big Rams

We have a good selection of Big Rams to offer this year. They are from quality ewes and are sired by the best rams obtainable. See them at the National Ram Sale.

Our consignment to
the National will be:
Suffolks

- One big, dependable stud ram.
- Five rugged, ready-to-work range rams.

Reed S. Hymas & Sons
OVID, IDAHO

to \$24 per head. The 1957 wool clip of this area was sold at 60 to 65 cents.

Summer feed conditions are the best ever, generally. They look especially good because we have had drought the last eight out of ten years. We run our sheep on both pastures and the range.

—T. J. Broadhurst

Belle Fourche, Butte County
July 9, 1957

Some 4,800 yearling ewes were sold here at \$24 per head, with August 10 delivery. Some early lambs are almost ready for market.

Pasture conditions are the best we have had for years. All livestock are in excellent condition. Shearing has been completed and the wool all delivered to the warehouses. Haying season is in full swing with prospects for a good harvest of alfalfa and native hay.

—John Widdoss

Spearfish, Lawrence County
July 8, 1957

Range conditions here are very much better than a year ago at this time.

—Glenn Broadhurst

TEXAS

Ozona, Crockett County
July 8, 1957

Feed conditions are only fair. Two weeks of hot weather has caused the grass to burn pretty bad. Although this area is dry now, with some rain during

July and August, there should be lots of good lambs marketed. Livestock trading has been slow because we have had so much spring rain—25 inches here at the ranch which is 35 miles south of Ozona.

Some fat lambs have been sold at \$20.50 per hundredweight and some feeders at \$18. A few fine-wooled yearling ewes have changed hands at \$16 to \$20 per head.

There is little activity in wool here. Some offers of \$1.70 for 12-months' wool on a cored basis have been made, but no sales reported.

We have had some trouble with stomach worms in our sheep and are using a phenothiazine drench to remedy it.

—James W. Harvick

Paint Rock, Concho County
July 8, 1957

Screwworms have been very bad here.

We had lots of rain in April and May but very little in June. Summer range conditions started out good but are getting dry now. We run our sheep on pasture.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold recently at \$18 per head. Fine-wooled ewe lambs have sold at \$15 per head.

Fat lambs have moved here at 22 cents and feeders have gone at 18 cents.

We have had quite a bit of trouble with insects. Nothing has been done about it.

—Scott L. Hartgrove

Strolling Fifth Avenue in a Bathing Suit—Woolen, of Course

Although New York sweltered in an early June heat wave there were some fascinating diversions to take peoples' minds off their high temper-



ature troubles. For instance, these intriguing Fifth Avenue strollers who were out to celebrate the 18th Anniversary of the Wool Knitwear Industry and to offer a reminder that new fall woolen fashions are just around a few hot corners. A bevy of beauties dressed in the newest styles in Woolknit bathing suits from the resort 1958 collections, led a quartette of becomingly attired baby lambs and "Linda" a soft-eyed alpaca, the only white one in America, in a late afternoon parade down Fifth Avenue. Climax of the day was a fashion preview of wool knitwear for fall, winter and Christmas at the Hotel Pierre.

According to Woolknit Associates, a total of 82,764,320,110 miles of wool yarn has already been used in the knitted fashions for wear next season.

The National Wool Grower

UTAH

Cedar City, Iron County July 16, 1957

Feed conditions this year are the best in eight years. Our sheep graze on mountain pastures. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes, out of the wool, recently sold here at \$20 a head.

—Grant R. Hunter

Orangeville, Emery County July 10, 1957

Range conditions are very good here, but we will need rain before fall. Feed conditions have been about the same as a year ago. Feed was late in coming because of the late spring.

We've had some trouble with grasshoppers, and we've done some spraying. I enjoy the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. It gives us information from all over the U. S. besides articles on sheep raising and conditions all over the world.

—Wilford Humphrey

Tremonton, Box Elder County July 8, 1957

Most wool here was sold early at about 56 cents a pound.

Range conditions are good—about the same as year ago. We run strictly on the range.

—Israel Hunsaker

WASHINGTON

Adrian, Grant County July 10, 1957

Range feed has been better than usual here this year.

We have about 85 percent more lambs saved per hundred ewes than a year ago.

I sold my wool for 51½ cents.

—Joe W. Hodgen

Ellensburg, Kittitas County July 5, 1957

The Kittitas County Wool Growers Pool accepted the bid of 58.1 cents per pound for its wool, f.o.b. Ellensburg, all grades included.

Summer feed conditions have been excellent . . . better than a year ago.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here in the wool from \$25 to \$30 per head.

—Wm. Hooper

Garfield, Whitman County July 9, 1957

Finding good help is our biggest problem.

In the spring wool sold here at from 52 to 53 cents.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold

August, 1957

here recently at \$23 to \$25 per head. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have brought from \$20 to \$23.

Feed conditions on the summer range have been very much better than they were a year ago.

—Antoine Jarajuria

WYOMING

Douglas, Converse County July 4, 1957

We have had a little insect trouble here this spring. We've done some spraying for 'hoppers.

Summer feed conditions are very

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301 Deseret Building

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Best Wishes to the 42nd

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BUY RAMS WITH A REPUTATION



So far this year, our rams have topped all divisions of the Sanpete Rambouillet Show and again sold high at the California sale. Inspect our QUALITY offerings at the National.

NIELSON SHEEP COMPANY

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good. I believe they are 40 to 50 percent better than a year ago. We run mostly on pastures, but use some forest lands. Permit numbers have not been reduced.

—Roy Combs

McKinley, Converse County
July 1, 1957

We still continue to have moisture in practically all parts of Wyoming, and I have never seen the range feed better than it is right now. It undoubtedly has been as good in some past years, but is the best we have had in our part of the State for the past 10 or 12 years.

—J. B. Wilson

Thermopolis, Hot Springs County
July 5, 1957

Excellent feed conditions prevail here. They are 75 percent better than a year ago.

We have some trouble here with ticks. We sheared early to help the situation.

—Coker & Jones

Medicine Bow, Carbon County
July 12, 1957

After three years of very short feed, the range this year looks exceptionally good. Our sheep are grazed on National Forest lands during the summer. There has been no reduction in the number of permitted stock this year, but on account of the late season the opening of the grazing period has been delayed a week to 10 days.

Within the past month, about 75,000 pounds of wool sold at 52 to 54 cents a pound. This wool grades mostly fine and half blood. It was quite clean with a light shrink.

I haven't heard of any sales or contracts on lambs. Offers of 18½ cents for feeder lambs and up to 21 cents for whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs have been made, with no sales reported.

I believe the sheep industry offers as many challenges as any industry. "If and when it rains," it gets by. The subsidy it receives is not out of line with subsidies for other industries.

—Chace Bros.

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SECRETARY BENSON TO STAY

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, whose resignation has been predicted, has recently notified President Eisenhower that he will remain for the duration of the second term, according to a press statement.

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- DENVER received 1,647,000 sheep and lambs last year.
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Sell where buyers compete at your price-basing market.

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